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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXII NO 23— BOMBAY SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

England's Poor Show After Good Beginning

Lose 4 Wickets For 128

Australians All Out For 374: Chipperfield Misses Century By 1 Run

Farnes' Effective Bowling: Captures 5 Wickets For 102

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 9.

At the commencement of play in the Test Match to-day sun broke through mist and light was ideal. The pitch was damp as a result of heavy dew. It was unaffected by yesterday's showers and should be perfect according to groundsman.

Jueues of 300 yards in length lined up at the entrances when gates opened at 9 a.m.

FARNES OPENS ATTACK

In view of Australians' position as a result of yesterday's play, a big crowd settled down prepared for the most stubborn batting to-day. The pitch was medium-paced and a roller had been put on, but still damp patches were noticeable at either end of the wicket when Farnes opened the attack this morning bowling with breeze.

LUCKY CHIPPERFIELD

Hundreds of miners were present to-day having been given a morning holiday. Geary bowled a maiden over in the course of which he made a loud leg appeal against Chipperfield. Farnes' length has been none too good so far but Chipperfield luckily missed being beaten by a fast breakback. McCabe's hook was the best stroke to-day. He played with a sureness implying that he got pace out of the pitch. Batting was steady. Spectators watched the fight with marked attention. An attempted square-cut sending the ball to the slips suggested that Chipperfield was none too happy against Farnes. Later cut by him went dangerously near Verity's left hand.

MCCABE OUT FOR 65.

McCabe on the contrary was nowhere near a bad shot and promised trouble for England when he lifted the ball off his toes to square-leg. This bad ball obtained an invaluable wicket, McCabe being well held by Leyland off Farnes for 65 (234/6/65). McCabe was generously applauded for his fine knock. Hitting all round the wicket, he reached the boundary on seven occasions and his display was very pleasing.

Chipperfield was joined by Oldfield.

With fear of Farnes running through the so-called rabbits, Chipperfield forced the pace. Oldfield was first uncomfortable against Farnes and his strokes were streaky. Chipperfield scored neatly on leg-side.

250 IN 295 MINUTES.

Two-hundred and fifty went up after the play had been in progress for 295 minutes. Chipperfield made a few runs through leg-hits of Verity, reaching his individual half century in ten minutes under two hours.

The Partnership was dissolved at 281, Mitchell having Oldfield held by Hammond for 20 (281/7). Chipperfield was then batting with 56

DUEL BETWEEN CAMERAMEN

Another grim duel which, however, was amusing to spectators was going on between rival cameramen. Apparently the rights inside the ground have been given to one company. Others, however, got photographs from an especially erected iron platform outside the ground.

This has now been thwarted by a captive balloon which has been hoisted to spoil the view.

The next move now rests with outsiders.

Later in the day, amidst a terrific roar of laughter the balloon broke away and disappeared towards the centre of the city.

Neither Mitchell nor Verity was able to turn much. They did not keep the batsmen quiet, though Oldfield lifted a few balls between cover and midoff.

CHIPPERFIELD MISSED

Chipperfield should have been caught when a ball flew of his bat, headhigh off Mitchell. Hammond handled it with the left hand but failed to hold it. This was Chipperfield's first mistake. Then Hammond partly made amends by catching Oldfield in the slip, off a snick.

THIRD CENTURY HOISTED

Verity's length did not allow of liberties being taken with his deliveries, the ball often going towards fieldsmen. Verity's latest spell of bowling resulted in only two runs being added in six overs. He was relieved by Farnes.

Grimmett who partnered Chipperfield smacked Farnes to the square-leg boundary, sending up 301 after 350 minutes' play.

STUBBORN AUSTRALIAN TAIL

Chipperfield was playing Farnes beautifully, driving him to cover and executing late-cuts without effort, but Geary beat him twice without hitting stumps. The Australian tail was surprisingly stubborn. Grimmett cheekily punched Farnes to the unguarded off-boundary.

Three hundred and fifty was signalled after the play had been in progress for 395 minutes. Everyone was hoping that Chipperfield would hoist his century before lunch, but was disappointed, despite a sparkling off-boundary stroke which took him to 99.

At lunch the Australians had made 355 for seven wickets, Chipperfield batting 99 and Grimmet batting 29

CHIPPERFIELD MISSES CENTURY

On resumption after lunch attendance numbered 30,000. Cool breeze was blowing and clouds hid the sun, though there was no immediate threat of rain. Chipperfield swung a little wildly in trying to hit the third ball from Farnes after lunch and just snicked it, Ames easily making the catch behind the wicket.

The crowd roared, but quickly realising the batsman's feelings, stood up and cheered. All the way Chipperfield was sound, and his innings was full of fine strokes, chiefly behind the wicket and to covers. In a stay of 195 minutes he hit nine boundaries.

Grimmet played a crisp innings, his late-cuts being gems of timing and wristwork. He was eventually beaten by an in-swinger. O'Reilly's wicket was spread-eagled.

ENGLAND'S FIRST KNOCK

England opened their first innings at 3 p.m. through Walters and Sutcliffe to the bowling of Wall and McCabe. The first scoring stroke of the match was made by the English captain who hit a four over the slip's heads. Sutcliffe followed this with a shot past point, quickly off the mark for a couple.

Wall was pitching outside the offstump, and Walters watched them fly to the wicket-keeper's hands. Wall and McCabe kept good length, but at eleven Woodfull brought on Grimmett in place of McCabe. The score stood at eleven, after quarter of an

(Continued on page 6).

McCABE whose brilliant score of 65 runs proved very useful to Australians in stopping the rot.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has made arrangements for the publication of signed contributions from the pen of Mr. K. F. Nariman thrice a week. The first of these articles will be published on Tuesday.

RUIKAR GETS 6 MONTHS R. I.

Advocated Picketing And Use Of Force By Strikers Says Magistrate

NAGPUR, June 9.

Mr. Ruiker, Labour Leader was sentenced by Mr. Beohar, Magistrate first class to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 7 of Criminal Act read with Section 117 and 114 I.P.C. sentences to run concurrently.

Messrs. Kulkarni Marathe and other leaders also were similarly sentenced.

Sentencing Mr. Ruiker, the Magistrate remarked that he was advocating picketing and use of force by the strikers in case the police tried to interfere.—United Press.

MAHASABHA AND CONGRESS

Dr. Satyapal's Appeal To Hindus To Support Nationalist Candidates

FIGHT BUREAUCRACY ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR

LAHORE, June 6.

Dr. Satyapal has issued the following statement:—

Bhai Parmanand, in his recent interview with a press reporter, reiterated his intention of putting up Hindu Mahasabha candidates to oppose the Congress candidates in the forthcoming Assembly elections. I venture to submit that this is a very wrong decision. Anything done to disturb the solid opposition that the Congress intends to offer to the dual policy of the Government will adversely affect the best interests of the country.

"SUBSIDIARY MATTER"

No Congressman has any soft corner in his heart for the communal award. It, on the face of it, deserves rejection at the hands of all nationalists. But a Congressman does not wish to lose sight of the real issue, namely the rejection of the white paper. If we get involved in the tangle of the communal award, which is, after all, a subsidiary matter, we shall miss our true aim. It is not the main objective which deserves our primary attention. I shall earnestly request Bhaiji to support the Congress at this juncture so that a real battle can be offered to the bureaucracy on the floor of the Assembly. I admit that all Mohamedan organisations are opposed to the Congress.

APPEAL TO HINDUS

But this to me appears all the more a reason for all Hindus to present a united front to the Government and to show to the world at large that India is being governed with a scheme of Government at once reactionary and undemocratic.

I shall fervently appeal to all Hindus to please leave no stone unturned to help the Congress candidates. To support the Congress is to help nationalism, is to support the real fight for independence, which is the real need of our country.—A.P.

British Workers' Sympathy

SEND GREETINGS OF SOLIDARITY TO BOMBAY STRIKERS

Mr. S.A. Brelvi, Editor of "Bombay Chronicle," has received the following letter from Mr. Reginald Bridgeman:—

"The British section of the League Against Imperialism has been endeavouring to raise money in support of the textile workers in India. We have sent small sums of money from time to time. The first amount was telegraphed to Mr. Ranadive of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Bombay, on May 2nd. This was £10, the result of a collection made by Mr. Tom Mann, a member of the British Section of the League, on May 1st. We have heard that this amount was not delivered to its destination, and we are taking the matter up with the Secretary of State for India.

On May 11th, we sent a money order for £6-10-0 to the same address, and on May 18th a money order for £3. We do not know whether these have been received or not, but as we know that Mr. Ranadive was arrested in April, we are not sure whether correspondence will be delivered to his office.

WORKING-CLASS SOLIDARITY.

I have, therefore, been requested by the British Section of the League to forward to you herewith a cheque for £4-10-0, representing the amount which we have collected to date with the request that you will hand it to the Strike Committee. We wish very much that the sum were larger, but it represents a considerable body of British workers and is of importance as indicating the working class solidarity between the British and Indian workers, of which the accompanying resolution passed by the Paisley Branch of the National Union of Textile Workers is an important indication.

We have asked one of the members of Parliament, who is friendly to us, to put a question on the whole strike position to the Secretary of State, with a view to give some publicity to the situation.

"TO OUR INDIAN COMRADES."

"The Paisley Branch of the National Union of Textile Workers sends greetings of solidarity to our Indian comrades in their heroic struggle against the attacks on their already miserable standards of life. We clearly recognise that the Indian workers' struggle is our struggle, in view of the fact that the British Government, which pretends to be anxious to protect the standards of life of the Lancashire workers, uses its whole repressive machinery to support the Indian millowners, whose payment of low-wages is undermining the whole standard of life of textile workers throughout the whole world. We associate ourselves with the demands of the strikers."

"Grudging Response To Patna Decisions"

"Govt. Ignores Co-operation, Preferring Perptuation Of Dual Policy"

Bombay's Protest Against Govt. Communique

Mr. Munshi's Advice To Avoid Quarrelling Over Award

A fervent appeal to concentrate the nationalist forces in the land under one common banner to fight the White Paper; a veiled hint that there was no need for the existence of Congress Socialist Party and the doctrine that "class struggle carries within it the germ of violence and hatred, and is... against the basic principle of Satyagraha", put forth by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the one hand, and a spirited defence thoroughly justifying the ideals, objects and functions of the Socialist Party by Mr. N. H. Vallibhoy on the other, marked the proceedings of a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Young Nationalists League, to protest against the halting policy of the Government as set out in their communique of June 6th last.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, presiding on the occasion said that the communique only meant that the Government did not need the co-operation of the Nation, and that it was still on war-path, trying to perpetuate the bitterness which its dual policy created in the country. The communique, however, was a valuable comment on the influence, the strength and the power of the Congress. Even though the A.I.C.C. had called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and restored order in the country the Government dared not release Sirdar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. It could not restore the "status quo" before Civil Disobedience began. For this tribute the Government should be thanked an Indians were justly proud.

"The Congress now appeals to the country to support it." went on the speaker, "in its efforts to continue the struggle in a different sphere and by a supplementary method. Though fully conscious of the shortcomings of the constitutional machinery, which it proposes to exploit the Congress believes that the strength of the nation will grow by a country-wide election campaign."

WANTON INSULT TO NATION

The country must record its emphatic protest against the White Paper. The White Paper constitution is a deliberate and wanton insult to the aspirations of the Nation. It is a denial of the national demands which Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, made at the Second Round Table Conference. It is a device to keep Indians perpetually as second-class citizens of a White Empire. Every Indian, therefore, should assist the Congress Election Campaign, which is primarily into the region of practical potry's attitude towards the proposed constitution.

But Congressmen will not stop at a mere negative rejection of the White Paper. They claim the right of self-determination. They claim India's right to frame her own constitution in a Constituent Assembly convened for the purpose. They will not have any self-appointed trustees deciding what is good for them. They shall have self-government, but it will be after the manner which they decide upon and no one else. We know our weakness: we know the division in our ranks. We are conscious of our inability to enforce the will of the Nation on the British Parliament.

Butin all struggles for freedom, the future is with those who heroically stand by their ideals. We must struggle to bring such a Constituent Assembly in the region of practical politics, and by this struggle alone we will generate the strength which will carry us to the goal of Swaraj we so fervently cherish.

AVOID QUARRELLING OVER AWARD

"No one realises more than Congressmen that the Communal Award threatens to blur the real objective that is before us. Let us be frank about it. The Communal Award is the most humiliating evidence of our inability to stand together. But I, for one, feel that we would be inviting a political disaster, if we forget the political implications of the White Paper in quarrelling over the Award. The time is not yet come to consider its acceptance or its rejection. We must suspend our judgment about it. When we bring the Constituent Assembly in the field of practical politics we would have gathered sufficient confidence in each other to adjust our communal differences. When Hindus and Mahommedans, Harijans and high-class Brahmins would be comrades in arms to secure victory, it would be easy for them to devise a new solution, or to offer to the minority communities the safeguards of the Communal Award, or, may be, many others more. The Congress Policy has been clear. The Lahore Congress in 1929 sent out this assurance to the Sikhs, the Muslims and other minorities that "no future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress which does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned."

"APPLE OF DISCORD"

"To this solemn declaration every member of the Congress stands steadfast and true. No self-government is worth having which is not based upon the willing and spontaneous co-operation of all minorities. All, Pro-Awardist and Anti-Awardist alike should declare a truce and postpone the consideration of the so-called Award which to-day forms an integral part of a sinister constitution Scheme. It is an apple of discord thrown in our midst.

"One word to my Socialist friends. In the Karachi resolution we have the highest common measure of an economic programme which all of us can combine and translate into action. Let us not forget Indian conditions and Indian problems in idealogical disputes. The political ranks in the country are sufficiently thin and disorganised, without having to embark on an idle dispute over idealogical objectives.

STRENGTHEN NATIONALIST FORCES

"I yield to none in placing economic freedom of the starving millions in the forefront of all objectives. But circumscribed as we are, India cannot ignore the fact of its domination by the British. Our primary duty is to strengthen the forces of nationalism, and not to weaken them by introducing slogans of class-war. There is no inevitable antagonism between Labour and Capital. Class-struggle carries within it the germ of hatred and is against the basic principle of Satyagraha. Democracy, though eclipsed for the moment, is the only true salvation for humanity and will triumph in the end. And forgetting all differences, let us carry on the struggle for Swaraj.

"India free, will be India unexploited."

"GRUDGING RESPONSE."

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Young Nationalists League, emphatically protests against the policy of the Government of India disclosed in their communique dated the 6th June, 1934, which involves invidious and vindictive discrimination as to Organisations and the continuation of prohibitory notifications and the threat of future action as it is a grudging response to the Patna Decisions of the All-India Congress Committee, and is calculated to interfere with the normal political activities of the Indian nation."

In moving the resolution Mr. Lele said that the expections of the resumption of harmonious relations between the Congress and the Government raised by Mahatma Gandhi's generous gesture were defeated by the attitude of the Government. It looked as though the Government were desirous of continuing the stalemate in the country. Their response to the Patna gesture was halting, inasmuch as all the Special Powers Acts were retained and numerous orgarisations were still to continue under the ban.

"NOT PLAYING THE GAME."

Mr. N. H Vallibhoy, in seconding the resolution, replying to the comments of Mr. Munshi on the Socialist Party emphasised the need for the functioning of the Party. Though the speaker was not a member of the Party, yet he could see the value of the ideology of the Socialists. He urged the Congress to make every effort to see that the ban on organisations was lifted. The Government did not play the game as they ought to have in a true sportsmanlike fashion.

The resolution was carried.

By another resolution, moved by Mr. Kanthi and seconded by Mr. Kubal, the meeting demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners.

After a third resolution urging upon the public that agitation should be carried on for securing the release of Kanarese prisoners who were sentenced to long terms, varying from four to nine years, during the civil disobedience movement, was passed, the meeting terminated.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was announced as on of the speakers was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting.

RLY. SERVICE DISORGANISED

Derailment Of Train Near Poona Causes Inconvenience To Passengers

Owing to a derailment at Kamshet near Poona on Friday afternoon, the railway traffic on the G.I. P. Railway was disorganised and many trains were either cancelled or arrived late.

The Poona Express which starts from Poona at 3-15 p.m. was called back from Kirkee on Friday. The passengers waited till midnight at the Poona station in the hope of going to Bombay but were disappointed and went home.

The Deccan Queen reached Poona early on Saturday morning instead of on Friday at 8 p.m.

The Deccan Queen which arrives in Bombay at 10-30 a.m. was late by more than an hour on Saturday while the Poona Mail is not expected to arrive till 4 p.m.

NOT LIKELY TO REACH IN TIME

The trains at Victoria Terminus station are started at the regular scheduled time but the passenegrs are told that owing to the derailment at Kamshet they are not likely to reach in time at Poona. The trains reach other stations beyond Kamshet according to the scheduled time.

It is expected that by Sunday morning all the trains will run regularly as before and that normal traffic will be resumed.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow—Recognised by U.P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class. Session July 1934. Free Prospectus from Principal. (2477)

Wanted—For "School for Electricians", Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Aspirant Art Institute—Classes in Drawing and Painting will begin from 11th June. For prospectus apply or see personally between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. S. R. Naik, A.M., G.D. (Art), Aspirant Art Studio, opp. Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, Bombay.

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering, City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery. No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

Mango Fruits and Grafts—Selected Langra, Bombay, Krishanbhog, Mangoes 100 at Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Price Advance. Graft Catalogue Free. Supdt. Rais Garden No. 11, Darbhanga. (2513)

Rly. COMPARTMENT ABLAZE

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 9.

A motor coach of the down Thana (harbour branch) electric train was slightly damaged due to breaking out of a sudden fire in the compartment at 4-54 p.m. yeterday, after the train had left Ghatkopar station.

The passengers were made to alight from the train and were immediately conveyed by the following Kalyan electric train.

MYSTERIES OF EUROPEAN VAGRANT

Joe William Smith, who surrendered himself as an European Vagrant at the Byculla Police Station on the first instant, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 25 on the 2nd instant.

As the bail period expired on Saturday, the police applied for extension of the date upto 16th instant, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The police stated that they had written to the Madras Police for any information regarding Joe Smith, and no reply was received so far.

The Magistrate extended the bail period upto 16th instant as requsted.

At the Height of Her Glory

Gohar

Stands to-day as one and the only star who unfolds all forms of subtle emotions most perfectly.

SEE AND HEAR HER IN

Ranjit's Gun Sundari

A CHANDULAL SHAH Production

3rd TRIUMPHANT WEEK

at

WEST END Talkies

INSANE AFTER OPERATION

K. E. M. Hospital Patient Jumps Out Of Verandah

After a successful operation in the K. E. M. Hospital on the 4th instant, Devraj Vrijlal (60), a goldsmith, living at Ganeshwadi, was seized with a sudden fit of insanity, and jumped from the 1st floor of the Hospital and succumbed to the injuries on 7th instant.

This was the story told in the Coroner's Court at the inquest over the deceased on Friday noon.

Kursondas Tukaram, a mendicant and a fellow in-patient in the same ward, deposed that upto midnight of 6th June, Vrijlal was quiet and normal. After a short while, deceased began to rave and shout that some persons were coming to assault him and take him away. With this cry, he jumped down the window and sustained concussion of the brain and succumbed to the injury.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of death due to fall in a fit of sudden insanity.

CHRISTIAN GIRL DROWNED IN WELL

A verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded on Saturday over the inquest of Esprance Pascal Kiney (15) a Christian girl.

While watering her vegetable garden in Giri Wadi, Mahim, she lost her balance and fell into a well and was drowned on Friday evening.

THEFT AT B.B.&C.I. RLY. HEAD OFFICE

Two Hamals Remanded To Police Custody

The two hamals Govind Babaji and Raghu Bhiku, who were arrested in connection with the theft of a money bag containing Rs. 376 from the Cash Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Head Office on Friday, were remanded into police custody till June 16 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday.

ROUNDED UP IN GAMBLING RAID

Seventeen Pathans rounded up by the Bombay C. I. D., for gambling at Mastan Talao, Nagpada on 6th May last, were convicted by Mr. G. R. Khiraz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court on Saturday.

Ahmad Ismail and Akhmat Khan, both with previous convictions for gambling, were fined Rs. 30 and 15 respectively.

The remaining 15 accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

Running This Week

TRILOK CINETONE'S MUSICAL DRAMA

NOOR-E-ISLAM

Featuring

Miss ROSHANARA
Miss SARUPRANI
Mr. MOOBARAK, etc.,

GLOBE-TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m. Fri. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

BOARD OF CONTROL CAN DO NOTHING

Madras—Bombay University Dispute Not Yet Settled

The chances of Madras University students joining colleges in Bombay have become remote. A responsible Officer of the Bombay University, when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said:—"Unless students of the Madras University who find greater opportunities in Bombay and so have migrated here, force their University to recognise this point, there is little or no chance of those students being admitted in our colleges".

When asked about the efforts of the Inter-University Board of Control to bring about a settlement, he said that that Body could do nothing in the matter and this fact would set at rest the anxiety of some of the students who are under the impression that the Bombay University has not yet replied to it.

The only satisfaction in the matter is that both the Universities have come to recognise the Matriculation examination and the view-points of the Bombay University have been made clear to representative of one of the well-known Madras dailies by the same officer.

S. I. LIBERAL FEDERATION MEETS

Reiterates Creed Of Attaining Swaraj For India

MADRAS, June 8.

Following the informal conference of the Justice Party, a meeting of the Executive Committee of South Indian Liberal Federation was held this evening at Thogaroya Memorial Building, the Kumararajah of Chettinad, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty was present by special invitation, but took no part in the proceedings

The Committee passed a resolution reiterating the resolution passed at its meeting dated 15th June, 1930 namely, that the creed of the South Indian Liberal Federation is the attainment of Swaraj for India as a component part of the British Empire by all peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means; (b) attainment of social equality by the abolition of all distinctions based on birth; (c) ensuring adequate representation of all communities in the public services, legislatures and other public bodies; any person above age 21 who subscribes to this creed is eligible for membership of the S. I. I. F.

It was resolved that this recommendation should be submitted to the next Confederation to be held in Madras in October. The Committee also resolved that the following members should constitute the Election Board with power to co-opt to issue an election manifesto and carry on a propaganda to select candidates on behalf of the party, and make all other arrangements for the coming Assembly elections:—

ELECTION BOARD.

The Raja of Bobbili, Dewan Bahadur B. Munuswami Naidu, ex-Chief Minister, Kumarraja of Chettinad, Soundrapandya Nadar, Mr. Palat, A. T. Pannirselvam, Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty and Lakshmanan.—A. P.

CEYLON IMPORTS MORE CARS

COLOMBO, June 9.

The latest report issued by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce gives interesting figures concerning the Island's import trade in 1934.

The most notable features are the increasing demand for motor cars, and the extent to which iron and steel have been imported. During the year under review Ceylon has imported 536 British cars compared with only 343 in 1933, while Canada comes next with 56 with nil in 1933.

As might be expected, Japanese cotton piece-goods have been imported in increasing quantities. For the week-ended May 21, Rs. 148,048.10 worth was received from the Far Eastern centre against consignments from the U. K. and other countries valued at Rs. 57,126.39 and Rs. 72,097.40 respectively.—United Press.

KILLED BY RUNNING TRAIN

Khudad Khan, a Watch-Ward sepoy on duty at Wadi Bunder was accidentally run over and killed by a local train on the Harbour Branch, G.I.P. Rly. on Friday evening while attempting to cross the railway lines.

Death was instantaneous, the deceased being cut to pieces.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

Miss SABITA DEVI THANKS

Sabita Devi

Bombay June 9th/34

Dear Patrons,

I have always had a great respect and a greater appreciation for the high ideals, characteristics, and culture of the Hindu Society. My heart has always bowed before these ideals of true Indian Womanhood, and in my sincere and simple way I have striven to portray the role of Mallathi, the educated wife with these glorious ideals always before me.

I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to the Cinegoers of Bombay who have appreciated my work in this film— your patronage has been a great source of inspiration to me.

Yours very sincerely

Sabita Devi.

Miss SABITA DEVI —IN— Running 3rd Week **Educated Wife**

At her best in her most emotional role ever-written with JAL MERCHANT, ASUJI, K. C. DEY, etc.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-30 Sat., Sun. at 3 O'c. Matinee

Sagar's Stupendous Social Melodrama Directed by SARVOTTAM BADAMI. AT **IMPERIAL** CINEMA

Watch for the Date

Coming Shortly!

MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S Super Social Production

SEVA SADAN

Story By Wellknown Hindi Author Sjt. PREMCHANJEE.

Directed By— Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL.

Featuring— Miss ZUBEIDA, Miss JADDANBAI, and MASTER MODAK. will be shown shortly at

IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road. (A.A.B.)

LET YOUR FAMILY ACCOMPANY YOU

to see the ways of the world in GANDHARVA CINETONE'S 2ND SOCIAL MUSICAL HIT

Bala Joban

with bewitching Vangveena **PADMA** in the leading feminine role

supported by:— Miss GULAB, MUBARAK, RAJA PANDIT, NANDU KHOTE. MADHUKAR GUPTE AND OTHERS.

Directed by:— BABURAO PATEL. being shown at the

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road.

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

3rd WEEK

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

AKASHWANI

with BAKAMBHAT (Cartoon)

At **MAJESTIC CINEMA**

Daily at 4-50, 7-35, 10-20 p.m. Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS

MALAD CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING

A Meeting of the Congress Workers and sympathisers at Malad will be held in the Rama Mandir Compound at 9 P.M. today (Sunday) for considering the question of reorganising the Congress Committee. All Congress Workers and sympathisers are requested to attend the meeting.

The Foe of the Vile....

The Friend of the Righteous....

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE —

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S HINDI MUSICAL SUPER

Master VITHAL in the LEAD

IS COMING TO THIS CITY TO PLEASE YOU

AT

Krishna Cinema

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

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American Cotton Declines A Little

TEXAS CONTINUES DRY & WEEVIL EMERGENCE REPORTED GREATER

Market Meeting Encouraging Support On Dips

Bombay, June 9.

In the New York Cotton Market yesterday there was some southern hedge selling in the initial stage due probably to the official report that the cotton control programme for the year 1935 may increase the acreage by 10 million Acres to prevent undue rise and expansion of production in foreign growths, and the opening tone was rather easy, October being quoted at 12.23, 3 points lower. For a while the tendency was lower and further pressure brought the market down to 12.17 but this level proved to be the lowest of the day as the market thereafter displayed quite a better tone and buying movement was again in evidence which carried prices upwards. Reports of dry weather continuing in the West and increasing weevil emergence, imported further strength to the market. Strength of Wall Street also affected the trend of prices favourably and under continued encouraging support, the market worked higher and touched 12.31. At this level, there came in profit-taking operations which resulted in not only wiping off a major portion of the day's gains, but in a loss of some few points from the last closing as well. The session eventually closed 6 points lower at 12.20.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in New York were 12.31 and 12.17 respectvely.

The Spot Cotton also lost 5 points and closed at 12.15.

The New Orleans market was equally lower and lost 2 to 3 points, July and October closing at 12.00 and 12.21 respectively.

The Spot Cotton lost 3 points and closed at 12.15.

Liverpool market yesterday opened higher than expected on speculative buying induced by reports of crop damage, and October was quoted at 6.27, at the outset. Slight profit taking thereafter on continental accounts eased prices a couple of points, to 6.25, the lowest of the day, but in the absence of any further selling pressure and on reports of increasing weevil emergence there was a rush for general buying again which lifted prices right through the session and the highest touched was 6.29 at this level there was some July liquidation and the market closed steady at again of 4 points at 6.26.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 6.29 and 6.25 respectively.

The spot cotton was also better and closed 5 points higher at 6.56.

Egyptian section was also steady and closed at again of 3 points in Sakels and 5 in Uppers. Sakel July was 8.32 and November was 8.40.

In the Uppers July closed at 6.83 and November at 6.88.

There was little doing in the Alexandria market and prices closed unchanged to 1 point up, Sakel July at 15.38 and Upper June at 12-15.

East Indians fared better and closed 5 points higher at 5.14 for July and 5.04 for October.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Breul and Co.—

New York.—Crop damaged by weevils, we look for higher prices.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.—

Liverpool.—Crop accounts are becoming less favourable. The prospects are that boll-weevil emergence will be greater than last year. Unfavourable weather predicted. Egyptian Sakel Liverpool a favourable opinion is gaining ground.

Liverpool.—Reports of crop damage inducing speculative buying. Looks higher.

Liverpool.—Trading market. Weather more favourable. Rumoured A planning increase 1935 acreage by ten millions to prevent undue price rise and expansion production foreign growths.

Liverpool.—Market steady Shortage contracts continues. Weather improving. Temporary bearish.

New York.—Light offerings absorbed by fixations. Market awaiting legislation.

New York.—Although weather is improving in the East, it continues to be dry in the West. There was encouraging support on dips.

From Messrs Patel Bros:—

Livepool.—Some liquidation July.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York.—Reacted on profit taking, market affected favourably by advance in securities; no rain yet Texas.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July 1934	11.98—5
October 1934	12.20—6
December 1934	12.32—5
January 1935	12.37—6
March 1935..	12.49—5
May 1935	12.58—5
Spot	12.15—5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July 1934	12.00—2
October 1934	12.21—3
December 1934	12.33—3
Spot	12.15—3

NEW YORK.

New York, June 8.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.95
October 1934	12.18
December 1934	12.29
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.96
October 1934	12.19
December 1934	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 8

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
July 1934	8.32
October 1934	8.37
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.42
January 1935	8.42
March 1935	8.47
F. G. F. Spot	8.55

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.43
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.24
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.54
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12
SCINDE :—	
Good	4.02
Fine	4.12
Superfine	4.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 8. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
June 1934		6.32
July 1934	6.31	6.32
August 1934 ..		6.30
September 1934 ..		6.28
October 1934 ..	6.28	6.26
November 1934 ..		6.23
December 1934 ..		6.23
January 1935 ..		6.23
February 1935 ..		6.23
March 1935		6.24
April 1935		6.24
May 1935		6.24
Middling Spot ..		6.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4
National Bank of India ..	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65-1/2N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76 3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 8.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/2

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 8.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/7-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 23/0-3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	7 1/4
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	9
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	54
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel. & Tel.	118
Western Union Telg.	46 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	30 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	25
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	123
Great North Pfd.	22
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	39
Distillers Seagram	17
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	90
Amr. Locomotive	26
Allis Chalmers	17
U. S. Rubber	20
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	42 3/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	45 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	33 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	13
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	18
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	26
General Foods	33
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Goodrich Tyre	14
Montgomery Ward	28
Atlantic Refining	26

Market strong and looks like going higher. Daily turnover was bigger.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8.

Silver—Market is steady

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-4-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15 16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Juue 8.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.06-1/2
Amsterdam	7.45-1/4
Brussels	21.64
Madrid	36.93
Milan	58.43
Berne	15.55-1/2
Paris	76.56
Prague	121.25
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.06-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 8

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt June/July nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.

London, June 8.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, June 8.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, June/July sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 8.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 9.

In response to a small decline of 6 points in New York futures, our market opened steady with Broach J-A. at Rs. 210 1/4 and declined to Rs. 209 1/4 on a little scattered selling jobbers buying around this level again lifted market to about the opening level. Liverpool opened unchanged as expected and closed firm at 1 point up. Later, on buying by operators, the market touched Rs. 210 3/4 and closed firm at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 210-8
Broach A-M Rs. 214
Oomra July Rs. 190
Oomra D-J Rs. 187/12
Bengal July Rs. 140
Bengal D-J Rs. 145-8

READY COTTON SALES

June 9

37 Japan T and Co Halda 192
150 Japan T and Co Amraoti 187
300 Japan T and Co Akot 187
100 Japan T and Co Malkapur 187
54 Japan T and Co Amalner 185
50 Japan T and Co Ranala 185
108 Japan T and Co Mahekar 187
38 Japan T and Co Halda 192
198 Narshi Nagshi Basim 4 off
300 Narshi Nagshi Budhlada 8 on
50 G G Kesha and Co Sailu 182
121 A Damodar Shegaon 6 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	148/50
Bengal F G	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F G	145
Wardha-Hingt	202/205
Nagpur/Savner	202/205
Pundhurna	195/97
Yeotmal	194/96
Arvi	194/96
Ellichpur	194/96
Amraoti-Berar	186/88
Khamgaon	186/88
Mulkapur	180/82
Khandesh	180/82
Jalna/Sailu	181/83
Burwah Sanavad	194/95
Broach Fine	217/18
Punjab/American	220/25
Punjab/American mix	215/18
Cambodia	270/80
Miraj/Sangli	222/25
Compta Good	220/30
Bagalkot	195/200
Kampala	339
Busoga	336
Jinja	332

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 9

Receipts into Bombay Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	452	262,849
Central India	...	201,028
Barsi and Nagar	547	162,505
Hyderabad Gaorani	363	45,901
Berar	974	425,190
Central Provinces	49	104,032
Total Oomras	2,385	1,201,505
Dholera	2,456	90,279
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	139	47,439
Sind-Punjab	141	168,747
Broach	...	324,873
Coompta and Dharwar	2,305	39,720
Westerns-Northerns	889	28,084
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	28,521
Persian	14	1,463
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	3,136	134,328
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	11,565	2,100,177

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 7th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,142	335,600
Japan and China	7,407	758,590
Coast Ports	554	15,260
Up-country by Rail	...	100.650
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	46,285
Total	9,193	256,385

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 9

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Friday, June 8.

Wheat	1,3661 cwts.
Linseed	12,520 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	223 cwts.
Gingellyseed	667 cwts.
Poppyseed	93 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,093 cwts.
Castorseeds	5,674 cwts.
Rice	12,941 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,156 cwts.
Cottonseed	521 cwts.
Gram	1,766 cwts.
Joowar	514 cwts.
Barley	248 cwts.
Bajree	673 cwts.
Coal	984 tons.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 147	144	141	136	
Punjab	... 147	144	141	136	
Rajputana	... 147	144	141	136	
Oomra No. 3	198 195	193	189	...	
C P No. 1	211 208	206	202	...	
C P No. 2	204 201	199	195	...	
Broach No. 2	... 216	213	211	209	
Punjab-Ame.	... 225	222	220	218	
Surat	... 276	273	270	267	
Rajpipla	... 274	271	268	265	
Navsari	... 278	275	272	269	

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 9

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/12; Lowest Rs. 26/10/6; Closing Rs. 26/12

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/2/6; Lowest Rs. 23/0/6; Closing Rs. 23/4/6

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 9.

In the Bullion market, silver opened to-day rather firm at Rs. 55-8 for July on buying by the wellknown cotton operators, but due to less favourable advices from China later, declined to Rs. 55-6 and closed about same level. rather inactive in adsence of any fresh

Gold while steady at Rs. 34-4-3 over stimulus or pronounced buying, and the rate was stationary, during the earlier session. Later however, the tendency was firm and the rate was Rs. 34-5 at the close.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 9.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Oct.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Nov-Feb.
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Aug.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 1/4 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 9th inst.
Java/London 7.41 8th inst.
London/Paris 76.62 8th inst.
London/Beigium 21.66 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.56 8th inst.
London/Italy 58.43 8th inst.
London/Berlin 13.12 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th inst.
London/New York 5.06 3/8 8th inst.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day on account of settlement. The securities market was open; the 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 88-1, recovered to Rs. 88-4-6 and closed at Rs. 88-3-6. The next settlement rate was quoted an anna lower. The other Issues fared well and closed better.

London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/4 8th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-1 1/2 7th inst. £6-17-4 1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 7th inst. 19 3/4 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 7th inst. 19 13/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45.35 7th inst 45 3/8 8th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 7th inst. 15/16 p.c 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 7th inst. 1 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY :—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone :—Easier

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 9.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88-3-6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88-4-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103-5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103-6-6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116-4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116-5-6

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98-6
4 per cent 1934/37 100-8
4 per cent 1943 104-13-6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 110-12
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 108-10
5 per cent 1935 103-2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108-12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-14
4 per cent B P T 1974 99-1
5 per cent M Deb 1959 109-4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 120
6 per cent K P T 1956 120
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 88-1 recovered to Rs. 88-4-6 and closed at Rs. 88-3-6. The next settlement rate is quoted an anna lower.

The other Issues remained steady to better.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 9.

In sympathy with better foreign advices, Linseed in the local market today opened firm at Rs. 7-9 for September and advanced to Rs. 7-9-3 on Calcutta buying. Later, however, in absence of any important transactions, the rate was easy and again touched the opening level.

The tendency in the wheat section was equally steady but practically with little outside doing and the rate for September was Rs. 4-5-9.

Gold while steady at Rs. 34-4-3 was

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS IN TRICHY

MADRAS, June 8.

A Trichinopoly message says that a Hindu was stabbed to death and five others were injured in a Hindu-Muslim Fracas during Amman Festival.

The Fracas followed a rumour that a Hindu boy was assaulted. —A. P.

Mr. Joseph a wireman attached to the Harbour Power House met with instantaneous death last night. It appears that while repairing the electric installation on board of the ship he touched a live wire with fatal consequences.

Doctors' Evidence In Simla Abduction Case

Defence Wants To Prove There Was Motive In Taking Girl To Arya Samajist

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 9.

After examination of further witnesses, including two doctors, the main case, in connection with the abduction of a Hindu girl against Abdul Ghaffar and Abdul Ghani was concluded before the Court of Azzuddin Ahmed, Magistrate.

The two doctors examnied were Dr. Miss Erid Street of Lady Reading Hospital and Dr. Kedarnath.

The First Witness.

The first witness, Dr. Miss Enid Street of the Lady Reading Hospital said that she examined the complainant girl on 27th May and found signs of recent inflamation and rupture. According to the girl's statement, she could not be more than fifteen, or may be less.

Cross-examined, the witness said, that she did not find any other marks of injury on her body.

Bother's Story.

Harichand, brother of the girl said that when he returned home at 9 p.m. one evening he was told that his sister was missing. After a search in Simla he sent a wire to the Kalka Police to find if she had gone to that village. The Kalka Police replied that the girl could not be traced. He then made a written report to the police.

On Friday he went to Kasumpti Police Station at three or four in the morning and found her there. He took her to Dr. Kedarnath who along with Dr. Jagdevsingh examined her.

Cross-examined, Harichand said that during the investigation the girl herself led police to various places where the accused are alleged to have taken her.

How Arrests Were Made.

Head Constable Mohammad Ali and Chahduri Dwarkanath, Sub-Inspector of police were examined in connection with the arrests of the accused, and the discovery of certain exhibits. The latter witness said that the accused were sent for to the police station where after being identified by the girl they were arrested. The two accused were identified by the girl from amongst five or seven others.

Doctor's Evidence.

Doctor Kedarnath next deposed that on 26th of May the girl was brought to him by her brother. He sent for Doctor Jagdewsingh and both examined the girl. From the various observations made by them, it appeared that a criminal offence had been committed on her some five or six days before the examination.

Continuing, Dr. Kedarnath said that the girl was about 12 years old. This opinion was based partly on his observations of her teeth and general development, etc.

Question by the Court Inspector: Can you say if the girl has a pregnancy of three or four months?

Answer: She has infantile uteris, in which case pregnancy is impossible. Witness was then cross-examined by the Defence Counsel.

Question: Are you the President of the local Arya Samaj?

Court: "This question is not relevant".

Defence Counsel: "Sir, I want to prove that there was a motive in taking the girl only to this doctor."

The Court agreed to the question to which the witness replied in the affirmative.

Question: "Are you the President or a member of the Society for rescuing girls fallen in evil hands?"

Answer: "No".

Question. "Is not this one of the functions of Arya Samaj?"

Court disallowed this question.

Witness later agreed that he had taken part in rescuing certain girls from falling in evil hands as a private man, and not as an executive of any association.

Question: What definite symptom convinced you that the girl is only 12 years' old?"

Answer: "The girl has one left lower pre-molar which is a milk tooth. Milk teeth are generally shed away by children of twelve years old." The Doctor said that he has been treating the girl ever since that examination, and her injuries had almost been healed.

ENCOURAGING KARNATKI MUSIC

Master Krishnan To Give Recital To-day At Matunga

Attempts are being made by the South Indian residents of Bombay to get Bombayites interested in 'Karnatki' music. The South Indian Association have been inviting well known artists from South India and concerts are being held practically every week at Matunga.

During the past ten years the 'Karnatki' music has taken long strides towards perfection. Since the College of Music was started by the Annamalai University at Chidambaram, much has been done towards revolutionising the art. The College has been a source of inspiration to many lovers of music and it gives an opportunity to the youth of the South to learn scientific music. A few talented young men have come out of the portals of the College recently and have been entertaining the public.

One such musician, Master C S Krishnan, who passed out of the College recently with a title of "Sangeetha Bhushan" has come to Bombay and a public concert has been arranged to be held on Sunday evening at Matunga.

ARRESTED AFTER 13 YEARS

Man Who Was Wanted In Kidnapping Case

DADU, June 9.

A wanted man involved in a serious crime, who was absconding for 13 years came to his native town Dadu, where he was immediately arrested.

It is recalled that the accused Brahmin had kidnapped a woman and was arrested and ultimately released on bail of Rs. 2,000. In the meantime, the accused disappeared and the Court confiscated securities.—United Press.

BAY MONSOON ADVANCING

Western Disturbance Persists Over Extreme North

POONA, June 9.

The advance of monsoon in South-East Arabian Sea and South and Central Bay is maintained. Associated with thunder-storms there have been nearly general rain in Malabar and Burma and local rain in Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in South-East Madras, Bombay Deccan, Konkan and North-East India.

The western disturbance still persists over the extreme north and has caused local rain in North-West Frontier Province and a few falls in Kashmir and East and North Punjab.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair one and half inches; Akyab two; Amherst, Monywa, Bhamo one and half; Minbu one; Barisal one and half; Hazaribagh one; Ranchi, Darjeeling three-quarters; Lashio three-quarters; Jalpaigur half; Purnea quarter; Jagdalpur two; Chanda half; Saugor, Akola, Nagpur, Pachmarh quarter; Parachinar half; Hissar, Sonamarg Gulmarg, Drosh quarter; Calicut one; Cochin, Karwar three-quarters; Malegaon, Belgaum, Mangalore, Vellore, Madras, Trivandrum half; Anantapur quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma and occur locally in Assam. Bengal and South of Peninsula and at a few stations in north of Peninsula, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Kashmir.—A. P.

New York Cotton Firm On Speculative Buying

WEATHER MENACE ASSUMING SERIOUS PROPORTION

Gold, Wheat And Rubber Firm But Linseed Quiet

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED BUT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STRONG

BOMBAY, June 9

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling cross rates ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FIRM

The New York cotton market closed firm on account of speculative and general buying influenced by firmness in wheat and stocks, despite a bearish factor viz. the contemplation by the Administration to increase the next year's crop by ten million acres. Wall Street and local buying offset realising and July liquidation. The weather menace has assumed serious proportion.

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices witnessed a further rise but silver remained almost unchanged.

WHEAT FIRM AND OATS STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices ruled very firm on account of very bullish Government report. Chicago oats and rye also were very steady. Linseed was slightly easy.

RUBBER PRICES IMPROVE FURTHER

Rubber prices improved further but tea and Jute remained unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day and will remain closed on every Saturday till further notice.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY FIRM

The New York Stock Exchange ruled very firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 9

Previous closing rate	12.20
To-day's opening rate	12.28
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	12.30
Difference	+.10

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 211

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 9

Previous closing rate	6.26
To-day's opening rate	6.26
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	6.27
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 9

That despite the bearish factor that officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration contemplate increasing next year's crop by 10,000,000 acres the market continued to advance indicates that the weather menace has assumed serious proportion. Cotton also imbibed additional strength from the wheat market as a result of which considerable speculative buying ensued but the advance was somewhat checked by realising and July liquidation.

The session opened with October at 12.28 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing. The market was active on general buying influenced by steadier Liverpool advices and firmer wheat and stock markets but the advance attracted some realising and liquidation. However renewed Wall Street and local buying kept up prices with October finally closing at 12.30 i.e. 10 points higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.98/11.97) 12.09/12.08
October (12.23/12.21) 12.29/12.28
December (12.33/12.32) 12.41/12.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.31) 6.33
American October (6.27) 6.27
Egyptian July (8.35) 8.34
Egyptian October (8.40) 8.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 9 10-0 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 8 points. Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 211 at night and as the New York futures closed 10 points up. Broach J-A remained steady around Rs. 211-4 at 10 p.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 9

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/4, 55/6 and 55/8. There was no important fluctuation throughout the day with prices moving in a narrow range owing to quieter exchange advices and finally closed at Rs. 55/4, 55/6 and 55/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/5. Early the market showed some slight easiness owing to some scattered selling but later improved on some covering actuated by better dollar. However eventually the advance was partially lost and prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/5 and 34/5/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 9

Previous closing	5.06 3/8
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 9

Previous closing	5.06 1/8
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06 3/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 9

Previous closing	76.56
To-day's opening	76.53
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 9

The London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06-3/8 and remained practically steady with slight variations. The closing rate was 5.06 3/16.

The franc opened at 76.53 but later eased to 76.43 with a steady tendency. The closing rate was 76.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 9

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 9

Gold (£6-17-4 1/2) £6-17-8 1/2

BULLION

London, June 9

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d
Gold per ounce (£6-17-4 1/2) £6-17-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 9

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 9

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.77 3/4) 5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.18) 38.15
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 3/4) 0.96
London on Milan (58.81) 58.46
London on Shanghai (1-3 5/8) 1-3 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 9

Liverpool wheat opened firm 57-1/2 for July 61-3/8 for October market was very active on good deal of speculative buying and covering influenced by better advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 9

Chicago wheat opened firm with July at 1.00 September at 1.01-1/2 and December at 1.06. The market was very active on heavy buying by commission houses and good foreign demand influenced by highly bullish government report.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 9

Chicago oats opened very steady with September at 45 while rye commenced trading in July and September at 66-5/8 and 68-1/2 respectively. The market showed great activity on good speculative demand and foreign buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 9

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers easy) closed
Lead (£11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers steady) £11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) closed
Glasgow (70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 11/16) £14 11/16 sellers
Dundee July-Aug (£17 1/4 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning July-Aug (£16 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 9/16 paid and value
April-June (6 9/16) 6 11/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£13) £13 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 3/4) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£11) £11 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 5/8) £10 5/8 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 9

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 33 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/8) dol 15 5/8
U S Steel Common (unquoted) dol 43
United States Steel preference (dol 83) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 9

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Further Improvement In Coals

CALCUTTA, June 9

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled steady and rates practically unchanged at about yesterday's rates. In coals further improvement was noticed and business was on a broad scale. In cottons the tone was better. Teas kept steady. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were quotations:

Three and a half per cent paper 88/2
Bank: Central 28/12 s 1
Railway: Hardwar Dehra Branch 114.
Cottons: Bengal Nagpore ordy 204, Dunbar ordy 129; Kesoram ordy 4;
Coals: Aldih 4/1; Amalgamated 20/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/6; Burrakur 15/6; New Beerbhoom 14/12; North Damuda 3/14; Bewa Coalfields 12.
Jutes: Cheviot 219/6 s 1; Clive 29; Dalhousie 339; Empire 35/8; Howrah 50/4; Hukumchand 14/7; Kamarhatty 529; Lawrence 472/8; National 23/8 s 1.
Miscellaneous: Bengal Potteries 4; Benares Electric 12/4; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/10; Rawalpindi Electric 19; Triton Insurance 194.
Sugar: Balrampur 15/8; Rohtas 8.
Teas: Colliekoosie 203; Hasimara 44; Patrakola 1055 c t; Tezpore ordy 12/12. —A. P.

"Monstrous" Piece Of Legislation

Bombay's Protest Against Bikaner's 'Foreigner's Bill'

Nariman's Warning To Indian Princes

Vehement protests were voiced against the Foreigners Bill recently introduced by the Bikaner Durbar, in a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held at Blavatsky Lodge, under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference on Saturday evening. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Nariman characterized the Act as a "fresh outrage against the elementary rights of citizenship and liberty, affecting not only Indian State subjects, but, what is worse, assailing the Indian rights all over the country."

"Preposterous," "Humiliating," "Outrageous," were some of the adjectives used by the President, in the course of his speech.

Mr. P. L. Chudgar, who spoke next, found "preposterous" a mild term and modified it by designating it "Monstrous."

Mr. Chudgar's speech, punctuated with laughter and applause, provided good amusement, entertainment and instruction about the administration of the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Mr. Nariman's Speech

In the course of his speech, Mr. K.F. Nariman said:—

The object of to-day's meeting is to protest against a fresh outrage from an Indian State against the elementary rights of citizenship and liberty, affecting not only Indian State subjects, but, what is worse, assailing the Indian rights all over the country. Some of the Indian States are notorious for playing all sorts of autocratic and silly pranks against their own people. The Indian States' subjects have often protested and protested in vain. On their own behalf to-day, we have met to protest not only on behalf of State-subjects but on behalf of the whole of India.

By now, we have been so much accustomed to all sorts of black Acts that even the darkest and most autocratic measures have ceased to give us shocks or surprises. Some years ago, Rowlatt Act galvanized and electrified the country so that by sheer force of public opinion and agitation, it was reduced to a dead letter; and Government dared not operate it in face of such avalanche of opposition. Since then, there has been a regular mushroom crop of Acts and measures, both from Indian States and British India, that are certainly blacker than that black Act, more autocratic and arbitrary in operation and such as no other modern civilized country in any part of the world would tolerate.

PROOF OF IMPOTENCY.

That a second-class Indian State should venture to go to such a length, as is disclosed in the barbarous specimen of Bikaner measure, shows both the extent of the temerity and also the depth of our impotency and degradation. Such extraordinary and almost inconceivable political phenomena are only possible in India. In any other part of the world, such foolhardiness and lack of statesmanship, and even want of common sense, would cost them their 'gadi'.

Even now if any Prince attempts similar game with the real foreigners, i.e., White population, I am sure he would be asked to depart. That is the real sting, in the measure; though described by a misnomer as Foreigners' Act, it will be confined in application only to Indians, the real outsiders will enter, pass and remain as honoured guests of the State.

DRAFTMEN'S FORESIGHT.

The far-seeing draftsmen of this measure have foreseen the difficulties and made a salutary provision against such a contingency. Clause 8 enables the Ruler to exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of the Act. This provision is obviously intended to protect the White visitors of the State as they would not tolerate such an insult or humiliation. Thus for the purpose of this Act, Indians born or bred up in the country, children of the soil will become outsiders and foreigners and treated as such, Mahatma Gandhi if by any chance happens to go even on innocent Harijan tour, he may be subjected to all sorts of insults and humiliation, including arrest and detention, but a John Gilpin, brother of a State Railway Engine Driver, will strut about the land, a freeman.

PREPOSTEROUS MEASURE

As a delegate to the R.T.C. the Maharaja of Bikaner appealed for unity and oneness of whole India, and with that object advocated Federation. In the same breath and at the same time, he brings forward a preposterous measure in his own State, which has perhaps no parallel in the world. In no other measures in or out of India, in colonies or independent countries, you will find so much himiliation, insult, hardship and injustice imposed on all classes of Indians indiscriminately as in the latest specimen of Bikaner Statesmanship Bankruptcy Act. It betrays an extremely panicky state of mind. But if they are deluded by a belief that the rising avalanche of Nationalism either in the States or British India can be curbed or crushed by such stupid and outrageous piece of legislation or ordinance, let us assure them they will soon find themselves grievously mistaken.

CZAR'S FATE RECALLED

"The most autocratic and powerful Ruler in the world," the speaker concluded, "the Czar, failed miserably by such methods and all wise and far-seeing rulers and administrators in the world have profited by that tragic example of recent history, and as far as possible avoided fatal blunders that brought about Czar's downfall, and with a broader-vision and keener insight and wise statesmanship have saved themselves and the Crown, by advancing with the tide and not making futile attempts to go counter and try the 'impossible' of breaking the rising current."

PROTEST AGAINST "FOREIGNERS' ACT"

The following resolution moved by Mr. Chudgar and seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsandas was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference enters its emphatic protest against the "Foreigners' Act" of the Bikaner State, recently published by the Bikaner Durbar.

"This meeting warns the Bikaner Durbar that the proposed Act evidently designed to prevent all outside glimpses into the Bikaner administration, will, besides being an unjust encroachment on the liberties of the people of India, widen the gulf already existing between Nationalist India and autocratic Princes."

"MONSTROUS"

Mr. Chudgar called the Foreigners Bill not a "prepostrous" one, but a 'monstrous one.' "The definition of the word 'foreign'," he observed, "is so drastic, clever and ingenious that it is calculated to beat even the best piece of legislation, bringing, as it does, His Highness the Maharaja, his whole retinue and family under its purview."

Mr. Amritlal D. Shet in the course of his speech asked how could the State like Bikaner, prepare itself for democracy when there was so much of colossal ignorance in the State, and when nearly 1200 villages were practically without any sort of education at all!

Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas and Baba Narasingh Dasji spoke about the defects of the administration and the harm that would be caused to the best interests of the citizens.

The meeting, then, terminated with a vote of thanks to the the chair.

GENERAL BUSINESS SLACKENING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

NO NEED TO USE CLEARING BANKS' AMPLE FUNDS

Heavy Export Of Gold From Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 9

Slackening general business in the Stock Exchange prevented any increased demand for loans during the week. Consequently there has been less need to make use of clearing banks' ample supplies.

Export of gold this week from Germany amounted over 1 3/4 million pounds. This has had the effect of further reducing the gold cover to notes in the Reichsbank's return, to a low record of 3.4.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Wheat advanced on the revival bullish crop report from America. Other commodities were featureless.

HOARE AND DERBY HELD TO BE INNOCENT

(Continued from Page 16.)

of the Chamber, approached Lord Derby with a view to ascertaining whether he would take up the matter with Sir Samuel Hoare, with a view to demonstrating that an almost untenable position was being made for those favouring the policy of good-will.

Ultimately a dinner was held on June 27 at which Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. W. Runciman, Lord Derby and others were present.

The Committee finds that there was no suggestion at the dinner that Lancashire's evidence should be altered.

Further correspondence followed and the committee find that up to July 7, there was no ground for the suggestion that advice had been given, and pressure exerted with a view to the alteration of evidence.

MODY'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER

A new chapter opens, says the report, with Mr. H. P. Mody's visit to England last summer. The keynote of the conversations in June and July between him and the representatives of Lancashire, was the desirability of improving relations by co-operation and goodwill.

Lancashire felt that Mr. Mody put his case in such a way as to create an entirely new situation. The policy of goodwill began to make converts. The new situation was met by the decision to send a mission to India in an attempt to reach a better understanding.

While the arrangements for the mission were being made Sir S. Hoare on July 17 wrote to Lord Derby drawing his attention to the Chamber's memorandum and evidence which Sir S. Hoare had by that time read.

Sir S. Hoare referred to certain passages which were likely to spoil the chances of the trade agreement with India and wished to enlist the help of Lord Derby as mediator.

MODIFICATIONS MADE.

Lord Derby wrote to the Secretary of the Chamber on July 19, urging reconsideration of certain clauses in the memorandum. The report traces the course of the subsequent correspondence and the effect of the cables from the Mission in India. It makes clear that the Chamber on October 5 definitely decided not to alter the evidence.

The Mission cabled on October 18 and again on October 23 urging that it was imperative to affix a strong cordial supplementary memorandum to the evidence already prepared, and eventually at a meeting of Lancashire organisations on October 26, it was decided to make certain modifications, and a fresh memorandum was sent in.

HONEST OPINION.

The report continues that a reference was made at the meeting on October 26 to representations from sources that could not be ignored. The evidence satisfied the committee that the allusion was to communications from the Mission in India.

Doubtless the resolution to modify the evidence concurred with the advice long given by Lord Derby, and with the known opinion of the India Office, but the decisive influence was that of the Indian messages.

The report mentions that Lord Hugh Cecil desires to record a caution, lest the free persuasion of witnesses in the present case should be regarded as a guiding precedent.

Other members of the committee opine that it would be better to confine themselves to the facts of the present case, and on those facts they are clearly of opinion that the Chamber were not overpersuaded or talked into opinion, which they did not honestly form.

The members were satisfied that while the Chamber's earlier memorandum correctly represented the views of the majority at the time it was prepared and sent to the Select Committee, a genuine change of opinion occurred in the interval before the evidence was heard, and that the second memorandum gave a expression of the opinion of the majority at the time it was tendered in evidence.—Reuter.

WRANGLINGS IN MUNICIPALITY

Karachi Mayor's Appeal

KARACHI, June 9.

In reply to a manifesto issued by a few interested Citizens deprecating the wranglings in the Corporation, the Mayor, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I appreciate your feelings for the welfare and good name of the City. I would have much more appreciated it if the courtesy had been extended to me to attend the meeting as I would have been able to explain my views of the entire situation, which has caused you such pain of mind. Until this is done, I would urge for suspension of your judgment. My work has been made more hard by persons who do not know the facts. Therefore, I humbly suggest to all to hold up their continued attacks against one another and not to create more difficulties than what exist at present."—United Press.

HITLER-MUSSOLINI MEETING

Conflicting Reports Received From Berlin And Rome

LONDON, June 8.

According to a Berlin despatch negotiations have been proceeding a considerable time for a Hitler-Mussolini meeting, but the report is practically denied from Rome where it is declared authoritatively that no proposal for a such meeting has been received from Germany.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin however understands that a definite date and place would soon be fixed.—Reuter. g

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Cochin,	Royapettah,	Tenkasi,
Coimbatore,	Shertallai,	Tuticorin.

EAS 6

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 14 1990
Muslim: Safar 27 1353
Parsi: Deh 7, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 15m
High Water: 11-21 22-47
Low Water: 4-17 17-29

MONDAY, June 11.
Results of B. A. Examination, University Building, 3 p.m.
TUESDAY, June 12.
Improvements Committee, Municipal Hall, 4-10 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE
Mr. Praphulla Chandra Deb will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAI GANGUBAI V. S. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY
The total attendance during the month of May 1934 was 3513 out of whom 1790 were males 1723 were females of all castes and creeds.

DAYANAND'S COMMANDMENTS
To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Pundit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on the second commandment of Dayanand.

B. S. D. LOCAL SELF-GOVT. C. C. SOCIETY
The second annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA
There will be a tea conversation at the premises of the Mahasabha, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., which will be open to all Andhras.

INDIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. C. G. Trilokekar will deliver a lecture in English on "Impossible" at Association Hall, Madan House, Kandawadi to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ
A meeting will be held in the Fort Arya Samaj Mandhira, 249, Frere Road (opp. G. P. O.) to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. when Pundit Vijayashankarji will speak on "Vegetarianism".

QUORANIC SOCIETY
Under the auspices of Quoranic Society, Professor Zahooruddin Ahmad will every Sunday deliver lectures on "Quoran in Urdu" in the Anjuman Islam High School (ground floor) near Bori Bunder from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

MALAD CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING
A meeting of the Congress Workers and sympathisers at Malad will be held in the Rama Mandir Compound at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) for considering the question of reorganising the Congress Committee.

PATHE
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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Cat and the Fiddle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Lucky Devils". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"They Call It Sin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Four Frightened People" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Looking For Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 8-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Noor-e-Islam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EDWARD—"Perils of Pauline". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Kadim Hussein in Ind. music. 11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Close down 1-15 p.m.
5 p.m. Time Signal. The M. V. Victoria Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service—Interval. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. News and Weather Bulletin. 9-5 p.m. J. L. Ranade in Ind. music. Close down 10 p.m.
On June 11 at 7-30 p.m. Miss Kapila Khandwalla, will give a talk on "How Books were written in olden Times" in Gujerathi in place of Rasiklal Vin's talk on "Schools as they are".

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. A religious service: address by Gipsy Smith.
8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A recital by Peter Dawson.
9-00 p.m. B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
10-00 p.m. Band of His Majesty's Welsh Guards.
11-00 p.m. Summary of the week's news.

JAMIAT HALL DEBATE
The members of Jamiat Shubben ul-Muslimeen will debate on "The Universal peace is impossible", to-day (Sunday) at Jamiat's Hall at 10-30 a.m. Mr. K. A. Abbas will propose the subject while Mr. Mohamad Ali will oppose.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Karnatak Association, Bombay, Swami Ramanad will deliver a public lecture on 'Duties of Man' (Manaviya Dharma) in the Kanoada Primary School premises, 69, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

VYAPARI MAHAMANDAL.
The fourth annual meeting of the General Body of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Association (Vyapari Mahamandal) will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Bombay Shroff Mahajan's Hall, 233, Shroff Bazar, opposite Mulji Jetha Market at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

CONDOLENCE MEETING
A condolence meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Madhev Baug (near C. P. Tank) to express sorrow at the death of the late Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, President of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, Bombay Branch.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH
His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will deliver a lantern lecture in Hindi on "The Speciality of the Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) The lecture will be proceeded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

POSTAL NOTICES
Mails for Australia per s.s via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant.
Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.
Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m on Wednesday the 13th instant.
Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

PIR SAHEB OF MANGROL AS PRESIDENT.
His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb Chishti of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, has been invited to preside over the meeting to be held in Bombay on the 25th of June at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mahomed. The Pir Saheb has been an active promoter of Hindu-Muslim unity. The meeting will be a cosmopolitan one representative of all communities have been requested to join it. The proceedings of the meeting will be broadcasted.

Gandhi Purse Fund

Rs. 22,781 Collected In Bombay So Far

The Gandhi Reception Committee, which has been organised by the Bombay Provincial Harijan Seva Sangh, has decided to give a fitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Bombay on June 14, and to present to him a handsome purse on behalf of the City of Bombay, to be utilised in furthering the cause of Harijans, which he has made his own. The time at the disposal of the Gandhi Reception Committee is very short. A sum which will be worthy at once of the cause and of the traditional generosity of Bombay, must be collected. It is the duty of every citizen of Bombay to do his duty by the Harijans by contributing as much as he or she can, to make the City's Purse to Mahatma the envy of all India. We appeal to our readers not to fail in their duty.

The following are the contributions received by the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh towards the Gandhi Purse Fund:

	Rs.
Seth Mathuradas Vissanji (Being the amount promised by him as contribution towards the funds of the Board for the 2nd year)	5,000-0-0
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E. (Being the amount promised by him as contribution towards the funds of the Board for the 2nd year)	5,000-0-0
Seth Ghanshamdas Birla (Being the amount promised by him as contribution towards the funds of the Board for the 2nd year on behalf of his Bombay office)	5,000-0-0
Seth Walchand Hirachand	1,000-0-0
Seth Haridas Madhavdas	1,000-0-0
The Grain Merchants Association	2,500-0-0
The Bombay Rice Merchants Association	1,001-0-0
Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai	1,000-0-0
The Seeds' Traders Association	500-0-0
Seth M. L. Dahanukar	500-0-0
The Sugar Merchants Association	125-0-0
Mr. V. L. Mehta (Paid to the Suburban District	100-0-0
Mr. J. K. Mehta (Paid to the Suburban District)	51-0-0
Sjt. K. Natesa Menon, Kodi, (N. S. Rly.)	3-5-0
A Sympathiser, Bombay	1-4-0
Total	22,781-9-0

BHIRIA SHAKEN BY TREMORS

Panic Stricken People Run Pell-Mell

BHIRIA (Sind), June 9.
The town of Bhiria and its surrounding villages were shaken this afternoon by earthquake tremors of slight intensity lasting for a few seconds.
The panic stricken population already worried by the sweltering heat, ran pell-mell out of their houses in the hot sun.
No damage or loss of life is so far reported.—United Press.

MAHATMA ARRIVES IN KHARAGPUR

Midnapore Deputation Waits On Him

KHARAGPUR, June 9.
When Mahatma Gandhi arrived here a deputation of Midnapore people waited on him. The discussion was strictly confined to the present situation in Midnapore, the only exception to it being reference made by Gandhiji to the unseemly fight going among followers of the Congress in the Calcutta Corporation.
Mahatmaji next met Abhoy Ashram Workers.—United Press.

CIVIC WELCOME FOR MAHATMA

LAHORE, June 9.
A move is afoot to accord a civic reception to Mahatmaji when he visits Lahore in July.
Pundit Santram has given notice of a resolution for the next meeting of the Lahore Municipality asking the Committee to present an address to Mahatmaji and to appoint a sub-committee to draft the address and make necessary arrangements.
The resolution is jointly signed by one Indian Christian, one Muslim and one Sikh, Members of the Committee.—United Press.

ESCAPED PRISONERS CHASED & ARRESTED

Two Shot Dead By Patiala Police

SIMLA, June 8.
With reference to the report published in the press about the escape of four prisoners from the Mohendragarh sub-jail in Patiala, the latest official information states that the four prisoners who escaped were hotly pursued by the police immediately after their escape with the result that two of them were shot down and the other two were wounded and captured.—A.P.

LATE MRS. KASHIBAI KOTHARE

A Well-known Social Worker Of Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)
In the death of Mrs. Kashibai alias Anandibai Kothare, wife of Dr. A. P. Kothare, the Pathare Prabhu Community has lost one of its prominent social workers. She took keen interest in the community's affairs as well as in the national movement. At the time of her death she was the Vice-President of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj and the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Ladies' Social Club. She took an active part in the last Congress struggle and was also an active member of the Desh Sevika Sangha.
She was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi and a supporter of Khaddar. To create a love for Khaddar in her own community, she opened in 1930 a Charkha class at her residence, which was conducted under her personal supervision. She had also organised a Prabhat Phery

under the name "Rashtra Premi Mandal" consisting chiefly of ladies from various communities, which was functioning very well With the aid of the members of this Mandal she staged two Marathi playlets, one "Charkha-Nad" and the other "Dr. Miss Shrimati", which were then very popular in Bombay. She was a sincere social reformer, and was working for the uplift of the untouchables.
For the last few months she was suffering from B. Collai infection to which she succumbed on Sunday midnight, the 3rd instant, at the age of 50 years. She has left behind her four sons, two daughters and many relatives and friends to bemoan her loss. Her two sons are conducting a free Dental Hospital at Parel, Bombay, under the name of "Anandibai Dental Hospital". Mrs. Kashibai's death is an irreparable loss to many institutions and to her own community and country.

"STRIKE POSITION IMPROVES"

The following is the statement issued by the Millowners' Association on Saturday:—
"The improvement in the situation continues, and there are nearly 3,000 more men at work to-day."

ALL-INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' COUNCIL OF ACTION.

The following appointments have been made on the Council of Action of the All-India Textile General Strike:—
Dr. M.R. Shetty in the place of Maniben Kara and S.D. Patil in the place of Mr. Rane (who occupied Mr. R.S. Nimbker's vacancy).

Magistrate Rejects Police Application

In Response To Horniman's Strong Protest

The fifth application made by the prosecution for the adjournment for 14 days of the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman and 123 others stand charged with being found in the Old Sutta Gulli on April 28 for the purpose of gambling, was turned down by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday morning.

"I refuse your application Mr. Mankar" said the Chief Presidency Magistrate after hearing the strong protests raised against the adjournment by Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Fazul G. Khairaz on behalf of the accused.

"SCANDALOUS" APPLICATION

Mr. Horniman characterised the application as not only frivolous but scandalous as it was a cruel hardship on all the 124 people who had already been forced to attend the court at intervals of 14, 14 and 18 days to be made the sport "of the incompetence or unwillingness on the part of the police" to proceed with the case. He strongly urged that, as Mr. Mankar had not advanced any reason why the case should not be proceeded with, the application should be refused.

Mr. Horniman said next time they might come and say they were unable to proceed because they were waiting for the monsoon to burst or could not proceed because the monsoon had burst.
Once the case got going, he added, a big monsoon was going to burst which might surprise them all.
Mr. Fazul Khairaz joined in the protest and made a further application that Deputy Commissioner Wilkins and Inspector Raje should be summoned as Court witnesses, the former to clear up the language of the warrant which was vague and indefinite and so disconnected as to be almost ungrammatical and the latter a highly placed officer of the police "who rolled up luxuriously 15 minutes after the raid was carried out" and asserted that he was in charge of the raid.
Magistrate: He is only a police officer.
Mr. Khairaz: Yes, but a very very senior officer with 27 years experience. I have instructions to put certain questions to the officers who carried out the raid which may cast grave reflections on Inspector Raje and I do not think it is fair to put those questions without affording him an opportunity to refute them in coss-examination. I make this request because I see that Inspector Raje does not figure as a witness on the charge sheet.
The Magistrate observed that he would allow the case to be conducted by Mr. Mankar as he choose, but, if there was any omission on the part of the Police Prosecutor which would be unfair to the accused he would consider any application made by the defence in that regard.
Mr. Mankar told the Court that the reason why he was not prepared to go on with the case was because he had received the brief only on Friday night and had had no opportunity of studying it.

Easy For A Junior.

Mr. Horniman, in reply to a question of the Magistrate, said that the reason given by Mr. Mankar was more frivolous than when he gave no reason at all. It was no concern of the accused, he said, when the brief to the learned Police Prosecutor was given. What they were concerned with was that the police who had launched the prosecution should now be ready to go on with the case after all this time and four adjournments. The case was so simple, Mr. Horniman said, that any junior counsel he should have thought could tackle it with ease at the shortest notice.
Mr. Horniman further said that Inspector Raje was present in court and if the Police Prosecutor found any gaps in his brief, Mr. Raje would no doubt be able promptly to provide the material to fill up the lacunae out of his own head.
The Magistrate then said the case would be taken up after the cases against persons in custody had been disposed of.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After the names of all the accused had been called out which occupied more than half an hour Mr .W. P. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, applied for the issue of warrants against certain accused who were absent. He then made a further application for an adjournment of the case for a fortnight.
Mr. Horniman strongly objected to any further adjournment being granted. With due respect to the learned Police Prosecutor, he said he could only describe the application, as not only frivolous but scandalous. The accused had twice to come to the court at intervals of 14 days and then 18 days and now they were asked to wait for another 15 days. The learned Police Prosecutor offered no reason whatever for his application. These frequent adjournments of the case were a cruel harrassment to all the 124 accused.
Mr. Mankar interrupting said it was not usual to give reasons .....
Mr. Horniman: Please do not interrupt me. It will be better in your own interest.

When Monsoon Bursts.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said: "The Learned Prosecutor comes here and asks for a further adjournment of 15 days without offering any sort of argument or justification at all. I do not know whether if thy are given 15 days' time they would once again come and ask for another adjournment. What guarantee is there that the police are ever going to proceed with the case? They may next say that the monsoon having burst they have been hampered in their inquiries and ask for an adjournment to be granted until the monsoon is over.
"Onc this case gets going a very big monsoon will burst which will astonish the public," added Mr. Horniman.
Proceeding Mr. Horniman said that it was very difficult for him to say anything more in support of his contention as the Police Prosecutor with cynical indifference to the requirements of justice had advanced no reasons for the adjournment of the case whatsoever. If it was a fact, as he suspected, it was that the papers had only just been given in the hands of Mr. Mankar, even then, Mr. Horniman contended it was no concern of the accused at all. The police had no further rights in these matters than ordinary individuals. They should be ready to go on with the case.
Mr. Horniman thought that any junior counsel ought to be able to take up the case almost at sight. If the Police Prosecutor did not know the law of gambling sufficiently well so as to be able to study the brief, Inspector Raje, whom he asw standing behind the Police Prosecutor was there. If there were any gaps in the case to be filled Inspector Raje would be no doubt ready to provide the material to fill up the lacunae out of his own head (Laughter).

"No Justification At All."

For these reasons Mr. Horniman said there was no justification at all for the police application. The adjournment of the case would cause cruel and grave harrassment to all the accused and he did not know why the accused should thus be harrassed and made sport of simply because the police were "either incompetent or unwilling to proceed with the case," he did not know which.
Mr. Fazul Khairaz requested the Police Prosecutor to give his reasons for asking an adjournment.
Mr. Mankar: If Mr. Horniman too had asked me for the reasons, I would have been very glad .....
Mr. Horniman: I am not here to ask you for reasons.

Usual Practice.

Mr. Mankar said it was the usual practice and he thought that everybody knew that in cases of this nature no reasons were advanced when an application for an adjournment was made. He was on leave for some time and only resumed duties on Friday morning. The papers were handed to him in the night and he had no opportunity of going through them. There were 124 accused and he must prepare the case against each one of them. There was also documentary evidence to be gone through. He admitted that Section 5 of the Gambling Act was simple, but when 32 documents had been found on 32 accused it was necessary to sift the material before him before he could porceed with the case. The accused no doubt had the liberty of making any kind of allegation they liked but they should be also reasonable.
"Mr Horniman has a command over the language which others may not possess" complained the Police Prosecutor and added "We are not apprehensive of the monsoon. When it comes we are capable of meeting it.' Mr Mankar further said that there was the case of Balaram which was down for hearing the same day, a case which had been on for the last nine months. He was not asking for a postponement of that case but was ready to go on and he urged that that case should be given precedence. Mr. Mankar asked "because Mr. Horniman is there in this does it mean that the Court wants to hear this case first?"

Application Refused.

The Magistrate observed that he would hear the cases of those in custody first and then the other cases.
He then refused the application of the Police Prosecutor for an adjournment and said that if there was time he would take this case in the afternoon.
Mr. Khairaz then made another application, which if accepted by the Magistrate at that stage, would tend to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the case. He suggested that Deputy Commissioner Wilkins and Inspector Raje shoud be called and examined as Court witnesses.

"Vague And Indefinite."

The language of the warrant was vague and indefinite and so disconnected as to be almost ungrammatical, in the opinion of Mr. Khairaz, it was "not English as he was either spoken or written." As Mr. Wilkins was the officer who issued the warrant he contended he was the proper person to explain its real significance.
Mr. Khairaz continuing said that Mr. Raje rolled in luxuriously, nearly 15 minutes after the persons were arrested and when asked, if he was in charge of the raid, he asserted that he was in charge. Whether that was a fact or not, Mr. Khairaz had instructions to put certain questions to Police Officers who conducted the raid, which may cast very grave reflections on Mr. Raje. And he did not think it fair to put these questions without affording him an opportunity of refuting them in cross-examination. Besides he noticed that Inspector Raje was not figuring as a witness in the charge sheet.
The Magistrate said that he would allow Mr. Manker to conduct the case as he chose. But if there were any omissions which were unfair to the accused he would then consider the application.
Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz instructed by Mr. E. J. Biem for Mr. S. Raghavan. Dr. Daruwalla, Mr. Chellshanker Vyas; and Mr. A. Birdie represented some of the other accused.

CASE POSTPONED TO 23RD JUNE

At the end of the day there was no time to hear any further cases, so the Magistrate postponed further hearing to 23rd June.

DE VALERA SPEAKS OUT

People Prepared To Accept Consequences Of Separation

LONDON, June 8.
The Irish people are prepared to accept the consequences of separation from Britain and of being a foreign nation when test is put to them, declared Mr. de Valera in the Dail to-day.
He said, Government policy was directed on the line of self-sufficiency so that when the time came to cut adrift, reactions upon the Irish people would not be so serious as they otherwise would be.
"We shall cut off from Britain ultimately. Nothing is more certain," he added.—Reuter.

LATE SHETH LALJI NARANJI

Sheriff's Meeting At Town Hall To-morrow

Mr. J K Mehta, on behalf of late Sheth Lalji Naranji condolence meeting writes:—
A Sheriff's meeting will be held at the Town Hall in honour of the late Sheth Lalji Naranji, on Monday, June 11. The front two rows in the Hall will be reserved for ladies.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

CALCUTTA CONTROVERSY ABOUT BOOTS

(BY SPORTSMAN.)

The annual International football match between India and Great Britain was played off at Calcutta last Saturday (2nd inst.) The Indians won the match by a solitary goal. Since the inauguration of this fixture in 1921, Indians have won all along except perhaps twice or thrice, when weather conditions have been unfavourable to bare footed play. This clearly shows where Indians stand in so far as soccer is concerned in this country. Given a dry ground they can do what they like against any booted combination. Their superb ball control and footwork are the envy and despair of all booted players. Their short passing games and dribblings are a treat to watch. Their chief defect has been their failure to shoot at the target at every opportunity. And that is why, they have rarely won a match by a big score.

A MONSOON GAME.

Now, this is practically a Monscon game. Although the season starts before the rains set in, most of the tournaments are played through on water-logged grounds. At least the most vital games happen to fall on such days and the bare-footed teams lose the fights. Since the inception of the Calcutta League, not a single Indian team has been able to win it. In the I. F. A. Shield Tournament, the Mohan Bagans succeeded only once and that too as far back as 1911, although several other clubs have been the Mohan Bagans missed it by a mair's breadth last year very near the gate of Victory. Even this year, two Indian teams, Mohan Bagan and Mahomedan Sporting, are holding the leading positions at the League Table, when it is half way through. If Jupiter Pluvius is not very unkind, we may see one or the other of them gaining the much coveted honour. But that is a big "if." And I leave it at that.

BARE-FEET UNSUITABLE.

Controversies have raged times without number over the barefoot question. In fact, at the end of every football season at Calcutta, this question crops up—especially when the most favourite Indian teams are washed out from the Shield or League at the critical moments, due to sodden grounds. opinions are gathered from well-known players and freely ventilated in the press. If opinions have any value—well, a large number of the famous bare-footed players, including, Paul, B. D. Chatterji Samad and Kumar, to name but a few—have voted for boots. Yet, with the beginning of a new season, everybody forgets this question and things go on in the usual way.

REASONS AGAINST BOOTS.

The reason why Indians, especially Bengalis, would not go for the foot-gear best suited for the moonsoon game, is that it will deprive them of their characteristic nippiness and wonderful footwork which give them all the advantage over their hefty European opponents. Shod similarly they will not be any match for these heavy teams. Another stock argument against booted football is its cost which is almost prohibitive for a poor country like India. If boots have to be introduced, it must be at the Schools. It is no use later. And there lies the rule. As it is, Indian parents find it difficult to meet the ordinary educational expenses of their children. This is an additional burden which few are willing to shoulder. Therefore, boots have not made any leeway in India.

NO INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFICULTIES.

I admit that the grounds advanced have some solid basis. But these difficulties I do not consider insurmountable. Or rather the barriers are there only to be crossed over, if we only will it. I am prepared to sacrifice the spectacular side of bare-footed football, if it gives me Victory. That is what really matters, after all. When you are playing a Monsoon game, you must put on suitable gear for it. It is no use expecting conditions which are not forthcoming and putting yourself at a disadvantage thereby. In Calcutta, they tried to shift the dates of the tournaments from time to time but without any avail. When some of the teams from Calcutta came here to play in the Rovers Tournament, they met with the same difficulty.

INDIANS AT HOME WITH BOOTS

About the suitability of boots for Indians, the puny Majumdars of Calcutta have proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that they are no handicaps to the shot-sized Indians. On the other hand, they give them sufficient protection against rough play. This latter aspect of the question is generally overlooked or minimized by the supporters of bare-footed football. If you look at the casualty list of each Indian club at the end of the season, you would be convinced of the danger of bare-foot against booted teams. There are others who funk away and spoil the game. I am not at all surprised at it. It is only human. Everybody has not the heart or the skill of a Paul, or Chatterji or Samad!

IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS.

About the cost of boots, I am afraid the difficulty has been exaggerated. Because we lay too much stress on the academic side of education—which alone can provide us with jobs—we belittle the importance of game in health and character-building. Once we realise that sport is as much necessary as academic education, we will not mind the cost.

A NATION IN STRUGGLE.

The chief point that we have to remember is that we are a people fighting our way to the front rank of the other nations of the world. We must therefore accept every condition that will help to take up to the promised land. I am glad that people up the North and in Baluchistan have taken to boots. The recent performance of the Sandemanians in the Durant Tournament was an eye-opener to many a sceptic. I hope the contagion will spread all over India and we shall have first rate booted teams carrying their banner aloft at home and abroad at no distant date.

HELP TO CHARITY.

I have digressed right from the start. Now I should revert to the International Match under discussion. I Calcutta they play a series of such matches to help the cause of charity. Every year, they raise about fifty to sixty thousand rupees from these matches. There is a proposal to found a chilren's hospital in that city from their receipts—a very laudable object indeed. The I F. A. will deserve the thanks of everybody, if they succeed in their attempt. Even otherwise, they have been rendering great help to several deserving institutions.

W.I.F.A.'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

In this connection, it will be interesting to know what "Our" Football Association—I mean the W.I.F.A.—has done or been doing in the cause of charity. It was advertised a few years ago that this Association has given about Rs. 31,000, to charity from 1911 to 1929. The main figures are Rs. 8739 odd in 1924, Rs. 6300 in 1925, Rs. 3407 in 1926 and Rs. 8804 in 1927. The last was the nett contribution to the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund out of the proceeds of the Mohan Bagan's matches.

GENEROSITY DRIED UP.

How much have they paid since 1929? They raised these monies when the Cooperage had two or three sides open. Then they used to complain that they could not do more, because many people saw the games free of charge. Now that they have got all the sides closed, one would expect them to make much larger contributions. But if appearances are any indication to the depth of their generosity, one is bound to conclude that the fountain of benevolence has dried up at its very root. If we are to analyse the cause, we shall not have to seek far.

ANGLE OF VISION CHANGED.

When Football was revived after the Great War, the W.I.F.A. earmarked a few of the important matches for charity. This produced a good crop every year. But as years advanced, the expenses of the W.I.F.A. mounted up by leaps and bounds, of course, with the increase of comforts to players and spectators alike. The Council found it difficult to live within their means. So they devised a new method for helping charity. The instituted the Gossage Cup Tournament, open to civilian teams only, to aid charity and appropriated the proceeds of all their ordinary tournaments themselves.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

The Tournament has failed to produce any enthusiasm either among the clubs or spectators. The stands have been practically empty all along. I do not think that the net yield will be anywhere near five hundred rupees! So much for charity. Now I want you to realise the cost to the public. In their eagerness to make more and more money to increase their comforts—and that of their supporters, the burra-sahibs—and to have better entertainments the W.I.F.A. have driven away the people who cannot afford to pay but who really matter from their sacred arena. The poor Indians who were increasing their knowledge of the game by observing the play of first rate teams were deprived of the opportunity. The W.I.F.A say that they have been doing their utmost to foster football among Indians in Bombay and take all the credit for the improvement shown by Indian teams. On this point I shall deal in a subsequent article. At the present moment, I want to ask the W.I.F.A. a straight question. What are you driving at—a costly entertainment for a wealthy few or anything else?

ENGLAND BATSMEN'S CAUTIOUS GAME

(Continued from page 1).

hour's play, and then Sutcliffe scored the first boundary by hooking Wall to the stands. Chipperfield then missed Walters at shortslip, off a quick legbreak from Grimmett.

Grimmet worried Walters who was eventually out l.b.w. in playing a googly bowler back. Sutcliffe was not out 27 when Hammond joined him. Walter's wicket fell at 45.

HALF-CENTURY HOISTED

Sutcliffe twice cleverly sent the ball to the boundary past O'Reilly's only slip. Hammond with a streaky four through slips then hoisted 50 of the innings after 60 minutes' play. The batsmen could do little against Grimmett. The following was tea score: Sutcliffe (not out) 38, and Hammond not out 13, making 70 with two extras.

VISITORS' SMART FIELDING.

There was a sedate reopening, Wall and Grimmett being the bowlers. Smart ground fielding was applauded by appreciative spectators. The batsmen were confident and played down Wall's bumpers.

With a straight drive Sutcliffe reached his individual 50 in 115 minutes, and was applauded, Australians joining in this tribute. The Yorkshire man cut Grimmett and O'Reilly beautifully and one such stroke sent up the hundred of the innings in 130 minutes.

SUTCLIFFE CAUGHT.

When, however, he again cut Grimmett he was brilliantly caught in the slip by Chipperfield who held the ball low, as it was going away. Sutcliie had made a dour start, but once he had got his eye he had made several charming strokes. There were ten fours in his score of 62. (102|2|62)

Four runs later Hammond left. He made a shocking stroke and was easily caught behind the bowler by McCabe for 25 (106|3|25).

LEYLAND ENTRAPPED.

Grimmett almost bowled Leyland with a vicious spinner; then dropped one a little shorter and Leyland fell into the trap.

The Nawab of Pataudi, who had come in at the fall of Sutcliffe's wicket was missed by O'Reilly who failed to hold a catch off Grimmett. Hendren joined Pataudi at the fall of Leyland's wicket. The pair were not-out with 6 and 10 runs respectively to their credit at the close of play.

NO LIBERTY WITH BOWLING.

Henlren's first scoring stroke was a pull to the leg boundary. The bowlers were, however, calling tune with good-length spinners, and the Nawab of Pataudi was actually 20 minutes at the wicket before scoring. Then Pataudi opened his account with a single off Wall, and the crowd cheered. Pataudi, while running down the pitch for the run, acknowledged cheers by waving his cap.

Woodfull used Grimmett to the utmost, and in a three-hour spell Grimmett sent down nearly as many overs as all other bowlers put together. Wall gave away 39 runs in 16 overs, and O'Reilly 41 in 20, but in 32 overs Grimmett conceded only 43 runs, while taking three wickets.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Woodfull c Verity b Farnes ...	26
Ponsford c Ames b Farnes ...	53
Brown l.b.w. b Geary	22
Bradman c Hammond b Geary	29
Darling b Verity	4
McCabe c Leyland b Farnes	65
Chipperfield c Ames b Farnes	99
Oldfield c Hammond b Mitchell	20
Grimmett b Geary	39
O'Reilly b Farnes	7
Wall (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total	374

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Farnes 40.2/10/102/5.
Goary 43/8/101/3.
Hammond 13/4/29/0.
Verity 34/9/65/1.
Mitchell 21/4/62/1.
Leyland 1/0/5/0.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Walters l.b.w., b Grimmett ..	17
Sutcliffe c Chipperfield, b Grimmett	62
Hammond c McCabe, b O'-Reilly	25
Nawab of Pataudi (not out)	6
Leyland c and b Grimmett ..	6
Hendren (not out)	10
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wickets) ..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Wall 16|4|39|0; McCabe 3|1|3-0; Grimmett 32|14|43|3; O'Reilly 20|10|41-1.

DEFEAT OF WALTER LINDRUM

BRISBANE, June 8.

Clark McConachy (New Zealand) beat Walter Lindrum (Australia) by 1,908 points in a three weekly billiards contest.

Lindrum led by 43 points at the commencement of the last day's play.

McConachy established a world's baulk line record of 1,927 on the final day.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS' PLIGHT IN BRITAIN

Five Cases Of Suicide, Sequel To Financial Difficulties

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VALUABLE SUGGESTION TO PARENTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 2.
(By Air Mail.)

The annual report of the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India was issued during the week. The report says that numbers of young Indians come to this country who through no fault of their own not only are unable to derive any benefit from their sojourn, but definitely suffer in health, pocket, and peace of mind. Parents are urged by the High Commissioner to find out, before their children leave for England, that the requisite training is not available in India, and also that the would-be students are in every way fitted by physique, temperament, and training, and have the necessary financial resources.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The report continues: "The cases of serious illness and destitution among Indian students dealt with by the department during the year are still comparatively large. No fewer than twenty-one students had to be repatriated to India with funds secured or by means of loans from the Indian Students Loan Fund Committee. Two students not included in the above total had been involved in serious financial difficulties having incurred considerable debts, and the department had to deal with funds secured from their guardians. Five cases of serious illness during the year came to the notice of the department, ond of these one who had left India in an advanced stage of diabetes unfortunately died in this country within a month of his arrival. Three fresh cases of mental illness came to the notice of the department, and of these two were sent back to India. It is very regrettable to have to record five cases of suicide among Indian students during the last year. The number of Indian women students fluctuated between ninety and hundred, their main subjects of study being medicine and education.

WHAT PARENTS SHOULD DO.

Commenting on the High Commissioner's Report, the "Spectator" points out that there are two aspects of the question of the large number of India students who come to this country to complete their education. 'On the one side", it says, "we hear of high distinctions won—an Indian Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, cricket blues and President of the Union at both Universities, and scores of post-graduate degrees and distinctions. On the other hand, continues the paper, we hear of the lamentable cases of destitution, mental illness and even suicide. In part this is a matter which may be remedied by parents in India, who are urged to find out before their children leave for England if they are fitted by physique and temperament and to be sure that they have adequate resources.

But it is a question which should also be attended to on this side. The Y.M.C.A. is prepared to do what it can. But there are many persons, and indeed some organisations, in this country interested in India which might give special attention to this problem; it is lagely a question of the social life of the Indian students in our midst.

WOMEN AND DISARMAMENT.

Because women never stop till they get their work done, Lady Simon wishes they had the Disarmament Conference in their hands. Speaking at a luncheon of the National Women Citizens's Association, the wife of the Foreign Secretary said: "The brain of woman is no better or worst than that of a man. It is just different. When a man is looking very far away he often misses the things right under his nose, and that is where the woman comes in. Women never stop till they get the work done. That is why I wish women had the Disarmament Conference in their hands. This is a terrible thing to say considering my husband's position, but please do not think I have anything against him. He is doing his best and trying to carry out all the things in which I am so interested."

AVIATION SHARES JUMP UP.

When jobbers market down certain aviation shares in Monday's market they were not so much fearing developments at the Disarmament Conference as taking the hint of various critics that the price advance had been carried too far even on the assumption of an intensified air armament race. The appreciation of aviation shares has persisted irregularly since the New Year. In the current issue of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial," it is stated that "it seems almost inevitable that leading concerns will receive large Government orders but one imagines that contracts will have to be cut rather fine, and then there will be additional competition, from the Ford works at Dragenham in aircraft construction, and engine building. Prices, therefore, of the leaders such as De Havilland, Fairey, Hawker, etc., must be deemed to discount prospects somewhat liberally." The "Stock Exchange Gazette" has printed this week an extended study of the aviation shares boom, which it describes as due to heavy buying resulting from the confessed failure of the Disarmament Conference. The consequent prices, it says, "look disproportionate from the point of view of present dividends and earnings." The "Gazette" leaves it an open question how far another point of view should be taken It observes that to build up our Air Force to the "one-Power standard" would mean giving new Government orders for the equivalent of over half of the entire aircraft production of the country in 1930 (1,500 machines; while 850 would be required for the one-Power standard). But "big orders for the new aircraft cannot be executed in a day or a week—it is not a mass production business."

ATTACK ON PREMIER.

"One realises that this is hardly a living human-being at all, but a hollow simulacrum." This is the kernel of a sensational attack on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, made by Lewis Grassic Gibbon, fellow-Scot and novelist, in "Scottish Scenes," a new book published by Jarrolds, this week, which he has written in collaboration with Hugh MacDiarmid (Mr. C. M. Grieve). Mr. Gibbon, besides suggesting that the Prime Minister is a phantom declares that his policy wrecked the Socialist Party. The attack on the Prime Minister is the most devastating thing in the book, in which scores of beliefs in Scotland and Scottish heroes are ruthlessly destroyed. Mr. Gibbon writes:—

WRECKED THE PARTY.

"He has never succeeded in penetrating behind words to thought; there is, indeed. no evidence that he ever attempted this awesome feat. Even in elementary English one is conscious of a curious phenomenon: he is a clever, if rather unintelligent, child, engaged in lifting sentences piecemeal from some 'super-abacus' frame and arranging them in a genteel pattern. He is not engaged in displaying either James Ramsay MacDonald or his reactions of awe or hate or wonder or love toward, that bright glimmer between the shades of sleep that we call the universe. He is merely engaged in genuflection at the shrine of Word..... So, with that philosophy of Socialism, which Mr. MacDonald was wont to exfoliate in the days before, glancing downwards and backwards, he caught sight of the seemly shape his calves occupied inside the silk stockings of Court-dress."

The Chapter in which Mr. Gibbon attacks the Premier, is headed: "Representative Scots: (1) The Wrecker." He attributes to Mr. MacDonald the creed of "scientific socialism" which "wrecked the party."

THAT WARTIME PACIFIST.

He continues, "At the 1931 general election, leading the combined Liberals and Conservatives, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald completed his task of wreckage. On the morning of October 29, 1931, the country awoke to find that the Pacifist of the wartime years had for once abandoned the padded bludgeon and smashed to atoms with a merciless blow that party and group, which had followed him and his unique philosophy for a long twenty-five years..... There is hardly a Scotsman alive, who does not feel a shudder of amused shame as the rolling-turgid voice, this evening or that, pours suddenly from his radio. We have, we Scots (all of us) too much of his quality in our hearts and souls."

"FASCISM ON TRIAL."

Fascism "on trial" before the Council of Industrial Christian Fellowship at the Church House, Westminster, was not a success. "Humbug," said a bishop. "Adolescent," said a Dean. "Intolerably theatrical," murmured a vicar. To such brief comments were those present limited by stipulation, made when tickets were issued, that the meeting was to be very, very private. Several Bishops were present, including the Bi-

(Continued in col. 4).

R. A. F. INDIA WIN COMMAND CUP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 8.

The R. A. F. home teams took part in the shooting competition at Bisley to-day for the Command Cup, but failed to beat the score of 1,216 made by the R. A. F. Command India who thus retain the cup. The Middle East was second, scoring 1,210.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY
23rd JUNE
A MIGHTY MONUMENTAL GORGEOUS PICTURE
THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
all for one and one for all! The swords of all Europe could not divide
THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
a Darryl F. Zanuck production released through United Artists—a picture of which the world may be justly proud featuring
GEORGE ARLISS
GEORGE ARLISS
and a notable eminent cast.
Commencing Saturday 23rd JUNE
at the
WELLINGTON
Plans Now Open.

WARWICK TROUNCE WORCESTER

Yorkshire Held To A Draw By Glamorgan

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 8.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches began on Wednesday:—

Middlesex vs. Northamptonshire:—Middlesex won by 9 wickets. Northants 59 and 124. Middlesex 91 and 93 for 1 (Price not out 50).

Warwick vs. Worcester:—Warwick won by an innings and 185 runs. Worcester 197 and 92 (Paine 8 for 43). Warwick 474 for 8 declared.

Gloucester vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire won by an inning and 45 runs.

Lancs. 454 for 5 declared. Gloucester 206 (Booth 4 for 61: Hopwood 4 for 44): and following on 103 (Sibbles 7 for 16).

Liecester vs. Notts:—Notts won by an innings and 53 runs. Notts 351. Leicester 103, and following on 195 (Larwood 4 for 43: Voce 4 for 88).

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan:—The match ended in a draw Yorks 210 (Emrys Davies 4 for 37). Glamorgan 112 for 4.

Surrey vs. Derbyshire:—Surrey won by 7 wickets Derby 137 and 321 (Smith 126: Worthington 65: Ford 60; Holmes 4 for 41) Surrey 322 and 137 for 3 (Gregory 50).

Somerset vs. Hampshire:—Somerset won by 149 runs. Somerset 391 and 139 for 5 declared. Hants 279 (Paris 51: Jack Lee 5 for 86). Hants 102 (White 5 for 38).

Cambridge vs. Essex:—Match ended in a draw. Essex 234 and 112 for 3 Cambridge 440 for 4 declared (Allen 67: Winlaw (not out) 161: Human 137).

CLIFTON LEADS RUGBY BY THREE RUNS

LONDON, June 8.

In the match between Clifton and Rugby the following is the closing score: Clifton 126 and one run for no wickets.

Rugby 123.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Australia Eliminates Japan At Eastbourne

EASTBOURNE June 8

In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and Japan, Crawford and Quist (Australia) beat Yamagishi and Mishimura 6/1, 6/0, 4/6, 9/7.

Australia thus won the tie.

ITALY DEFEATS SWITZERLAND

ROME, June 8.

In the Davis Cup, second round Italy beat Switzerland by three matches to nil.

FIRST TEST MATCH

English Press Say Position Is Satisfactory

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 9.

That it is a satisfactory position for England, is the general verdict of British newspapers on the first day's play in the Test Match, which considers the bowling excellent.

"The Times" praises the fielding which depended on an excellent layout.

"The Morning Post" says, if either Mc Cabe or Chipperfield should go early, Australia is not likely to make 300 runs.

"The Daily Telegraph" referring to Farnes, says Larwood's successor is in sight. Walters managed the bowling excellently.

"The Daily Mail" thinks England certainly should not lose. Geary and Farnes were brilliant.

"The Daily Express" declares that Mc Cabe's was the best batting seen and was a nerve-wracking ordeal.

"The Daily Herald" hails Farnes and Geary as heroes of the match.

"The Daily Sketch" says except for Mc Cabe Australia's stars have not conquered their dislike for fast bowling.

CASE AGANNST "GALLOPER" POSTPONED

Will Be Resumed On Arrival Of Maharaja Of Idar

The case in which Mr. B Nusserwanjee alias "Galloper" is charged with cheating the Maharaja of Idar in respect of Rs. 3,000 was postponed to June 30 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Saturday.

Mr. W. J. Manker, Police Prosecutor, said that the Maharaja of Idar was expected to be in Bombay on June 30 and the hearing of the case could then be proceeded with on that date.

Mr. N. N. Saher, who appeared for the accused, not objecting, the case was accordingly postponed.

(Continued from col. 7).

shop of Lichfield, in the chair, and a number of minor dignatories in addition to about hundred other clergy and women members of the Council, made up the audience.

Mr. William Joyce, one of the "star turns" of the British Union of Fascists, did not go down very well. A dean, who throughout the meeting had suppressed his indignation out of courtesy to the Fascist guests, said after the meeting, "Mr. Joyce declared Socialism to be inconsistent with Christianity and added that, although he regarded Fascism as the embodiment of Christianity, he thought the Church should stick to things spiritual and leave others to deal with temporal matters. Sheer impertinence, of course." Dr. Ernst Deissmann, director of the Anglo-German Academic Bureau in London, stated the case for Hitlerism with some energy. But, it is apparent that the Council of the Industrial Christian Fellowship is in no danger of embracing Fascism. Far from it.

FILM CITY

A PIONEER ENTERPRISE

The complete economy of planning has been more remote than a dream with the majority of the film studios in India. The "Film City" and the Sound Studios described below will give some idea of what the pioneer enterprise could achieve in the modern way of economy and efficiency.

Naturally, the aim as well as the scope of the studios were, when they were first opened only vaguely understood by the film producers. But the practically necessities of modern talkie production has led them soon to appreciate the obvious avantages of this pioneer enterprise.

With the advent of Talking Pictures, the Film Industry in India realised that a great opportunity had arrived to produce for home consumption the type of picture that would appeal to the masses—the type which no Western Film Company could hope to produce without expending enormous sums of money in engaging Indian Writers, Actors, Costumiers and Technicians.

A few Indian producers immediately commenced production and their effort produced an astounding response from the Indian public—the people clamoured—the cinemas were packed.

It is not reflection on these pioneers of Indian Talking Pictures to say that some of these first productions were shown in a crudely finished state. Handicapped as they were, by lack of necessary equipment and technical advice, it was no mean achivement on their part that they were able to screen as high a standard of film as the did. A few independent producers even took their films to Europe for finishing.

It was at this stage of the growth of the Indian Talking Picture Industry that Mr. Fazalbhoy decided to found India's first FILM CITY—an institution that would place at the disposal of independent producers machinery, equipment and technical advice which will be on a par in every respect with that used by the world's largest film companies in Europe and America.

This idea, at first only dimly outlined, eventually crystallised into form, and NOW it is possible to put into immediate production the smallest or largest film at a cost that will make it possible for independent producers to compete with the largest Film Companies in India or abroad.

In the pages that follow, the equipment that is available at FILM CITY is described in detail.

Sound Stages

Two sound stages are provided, both acoustically-treated and scientifically built. The first sound stage is situated on the first-floor of the main building and is absolutely sound-proof and damped for eliminating any echo or reverberation. This sound stage is eminently suitabls for small sets, for social pictures or for indoor scenes.

The second sound stage covers an area of 85 x 60 ft. with a height of 30 ft. This will enable any size of settings to be exected and it is claimed that this is one of the highest studios in India.

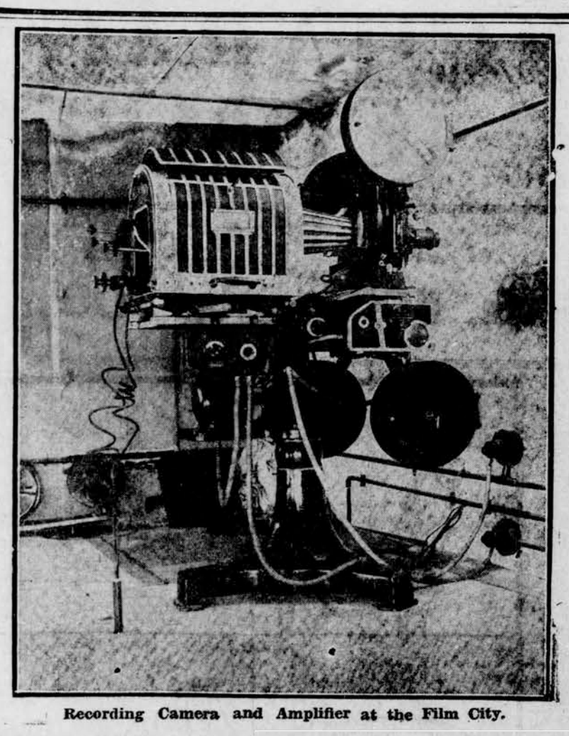
In addition to the above two sound stages, these is an open air studio provided adjoining the second stage, for erecting any outdoor settings or for day light work.

Lightning Equipment.

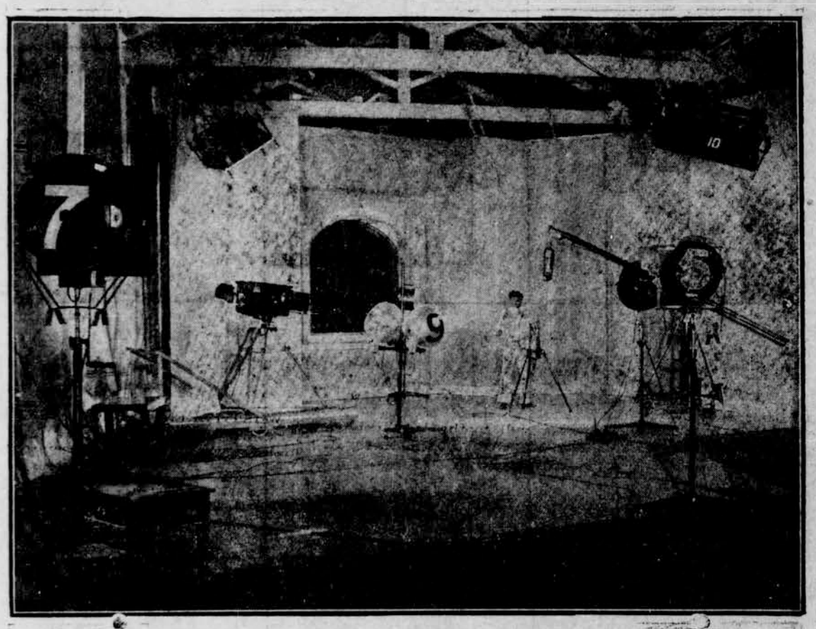
Both the above sound stages are provided with adequate artificial light to illuminate any settngs erected in these. The lighting equipment is supplied by the well-kuown firm of Kandem Electric Company whose products are used by all the leading studios in Engand and other parts of the Continent.

Recording Equipment.

The recording equipment provided is the best of its kind. The British Acoustic Full Range Recording System is stalled with noiseless recording or background elimination panel. The reproduction on this is absolutely natural and produces frequencies up to 12,000 cycles. A mobile equipment is also available for outdoor works. This equipment is identical with those used in the Gaumont British and Gansborough Studios, allowing the same facilities, i.e., dubbing post-synchronising, re-recordng etc., etc.



Recording Camera and Amplifier at the Film City.



The Sound Stage and Silent Camera ready for action.

Laboratory Equpiment.

It is a well-known fast that the success of good sound recording depends upon the finest laboratory work and careful processing of the negative and the positive films. With this object in view the finest laboratory equipment is installed, all of which is made by the well-known firm of Andre Debrie of Paris. A Debrie Automatic Laboratory is provided and also a hand laboratory is stalled on the most scientific principles. Air conditioning and cooling arrangements are provided in the laboratory which is made absolutely dust-proof and cleanliness is one of its key-notes. The finest laboratory work is thus available.

Picture Camera

The Picture Cameras provided are also of the latest of Debrie Super Paivo Cemera which is specially designed for silent operation thus facilitating sound recordng by eliminating camera noise.

Printing Machine.

The Printing Machine provided in the Film City Laboratory is also made by Messrs. Andre Debrie and is a specially designed model. It is ho designed that it prints both sound and picture at the same time with the addional advantage of printing super-imposed titles if necessary. This facility has not been upto now provided in any printing laboratory in India. Its advantages will be appreciated by all who wish to produce All-India pictures with super-imposed titles in languages other than the language in which the pictures are recorded. Again in his Printer the negatve is not at all mutilated by notches, provision being made for automatic control of the printing light. This is done by an ingenous device invented by Debrie and incorporated in the printer.

Cutting And Ginning Room Equipment.

The cutting and joining rooms at Film City are provided with the latest and most up-to-date equipment designed by Andre Debrie of Paris and Andrew Hyslop & Co., Ltd. of London. Both of these manufacturers are so well-kuown all over the world that no special comments are necessary. The equipment provided includes Automatic Splicing Machine, Cleaning Machine, Polishing and Depolishing Machine and several other equipments the advantages and facilities of which can only be appreciated by a personal visit.

Demonstration Room

A well-equipped demonstration theatre is provided for final testing and viewing the finished copy. This demonstration theatre is fitted with double projectors and is of sufficient dimensions to accommodate if necessary about 300, people. The censoring of the film can also be done here and hence it will be seen that Film City is a self-contained unit having every facility for production of the pictures from the start to the final release to the public.

Re-Recording, Post-Synchronising, Etc.

Facilities are provided for dubbing, re-recording, post-synchronising, adding commentaries and other similar work to be carried out. All these conveniences are provided in the demonstration theatre, where for post-synchronising and such other work a large orchestra can be comfortably accommodated. These facilities will be greatly appreciated by those producers who intend to have some of their silent pictures either synchronised with music or re-recorded with sound.

Settings And Dresses

Every picture has its own individual requirements regarding settings and dresses to make it a real success. Settings and Dresses, designed for one picture and adapted for another, are not always very successful and the public does not appreciate such settings. At Film City special facilities are avalable for producers to make their own settings and dresses and the expert advice of qualified Art Directors is available at moderate fees. Settings and Dressing of any design and quality can be prepared at moderate expense in the shotrest possible time.

Technical Staff

All the departments at Film City are in charge of qualified technicians having expert knowledge of the different branches of film production.

From the brief description given above under the different headings it will be realised that the facilities offered at Film City are far in advance of the facilities offered at other film producing studios anywhere in India.

"SETS" YARD AT THE "FILM CITY"

The Yard of the Film City where the "sets" are designed and built up.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT PATNA

ALL LEADERS

INCLUDING

Mahatma Gandhi

FULLY APPRECIATED THE HIGH QUALITIES OF

LILY BISCUITS

AT TEA PARTY

Mr. Ebrahim Sultanali Patanwala, the well-known perfumercy merchant of Bombay who is leaving for Europe tomorrow on a busines tour.

A view of Mr. Patanwala's laboratory where his perfumery and other toilet preparations are tested before being placed on the market.

—A Short Story—

THE UNCLEAN

(Adapted from Persian)
By K. A. A.

Raju was an untouchable and kept a small vegetable garden to support his family. Everyone in the village ate his vegetables. But no one would touch him for fear of being polluted.

It was the rainy reason. Vegetables in his little plot had been in plenty. They were more than he cculd sell in his village. So in the morning he started for the town to sell the surplus. It was a cloudy day and there was thunder in the sky. His wife asked him not to be late and to return before the heavy downpour came.

The town was not far. He quickly sold his vegetables and having made a good bargain started on the return journey. He was content and in good spirits. The weather was pleasant and the air cool. As he passed through the green fields he started singing a hymn in praise of his Creator.

The report of a loud thunder made him look up. The sky was over cast with angry clouds. There were frequent flashes of lightning and big rain-drops were already falling.

He quickened his steps. But a heavy downpour overtook him. His village was still two miles away and he was thoroughly rrenched. The noise of thunder increased. But he did not stop singing his hymn.

Like a lost traveller who sees an oasis in a desert he rushed for a little thatched cottage that he knew belonged to a Brahmin. "I would take shelter there till the rain stops," he thought and quickened his steps.

But the cottage was already full. Besides the Brahmin and his family, there were half a dozen others—Indersen, the village Patel, Ram Diyal, the money-lender and his wife, Prabhu, the Chaukidar and his two sons. They had all gone to the town and on their way back were caught by the storm.

"Keep away from me," said Indersen who was a Brahmin, edging away towards the wall. To stand in proximity to a low-caste! Ram! Ram! Ram.

Raju apologetically sat down on the ground near the door away from others. His very presence was obnoxious to them.

Thunder was now deafening. Flashes of Lightning almost blinded them. Everyone looked pale except Raju who was still singing the hymn.

"Lightning falls on the unclean," said the Brahmin to others, "God save us now that Raju is here."

"Yes," assented the Patel, "Raju, you better leave us or the lightning will take us also in its toll with you."

"Alright," said Raju standing, "I am going." Everyone heaved a sigh as he went out into the storm. No one had the least sympathy with him.

Raju had gone out only a few yards when there was such a deafening roar of thunder and a blinding flash of lightning that he covered his face and sat down. There was a crash and then silence. Raju got up and looked back.

The cottage was completely burnt and with it all who were in it.

Lightning had struck the unclean.

STEEL KING PAYS £200,000 FOR DIVORCE

Fresh Wedding With Opera Girl Costs Him £1,200,000

Mr. William Corey, ex-president of the United States Steel Corporation, has died, aged sixty six.

Thus ends one of the most striking dramas of American industrial life, says the "Sunday Express."

William Corey began to earn his living as a puddler in one of the great Carnegie steel mills.

He was then a mere lad, but he continued to study the chemistry and metallurgy of his job.

Carnegie, who rarely made a mistake in his men, took note of him

Promotion came quickly.

At thirty-eight Corey succeeded Schwab as president of the great steel trust.

Common sense and application had won him the greatest of material rewards.

But the real drama of his life centred on his domestic relations.

He was only seventeen and earning £2 a week when he married Miss Mary Cook, of Braddock Pa., a cheerful rosy-cheeked girl who cooked his meals in the humble cottage which was their home.

SOCIAL STIR

Twenty years later she divorced him, taking their seventeen-year-old son with her.

He was then able to settle £200,000 a year on her.

A little later came the announcement of his marriage to young Mabelle Gillman, whom he met in Pitsburg when she was staring in "The Mocking Bird."

So bitter was the feeling aroused in business and social circles that the wedding was reputed to have cost Corey £1,200,000.

It was with difficulty that a minister was found to perform the ceremony.

The guests sat down to a £1,000 supper. Within a few hours the couple had left America for France, where the bridegroom had bought a beautiful old chateau.

Mr. Corey never persuaded American society to take up h's new wife.

DEPRESSION HITS KANSAS NEWSPAPER WORLD

Horse And Cow In Lieu Of Subscription

Ewing Herbert, editor of "The Hiawatha World," has gone through the ups and downs of Kansas economics, and like most editors has taken almost everything under the sun on subscriptions.

When money runs out and the subscribers must have the newspaper, the barter system becomes effective. Mr. Herbert has stored potatoes, walnuts, alfalfa seed, wheat, smoked hams and barrels of sauerkraut he has taken on subscriptions.

But the other day an old subscriber turned up with a horse. "Sure" said Editor Herbert, "I'll take him." The next day another subscriber reported with a cow and went away rejoicing with his paper paid for until 1945.

FROM PEDLAR TO A BIG PERFUMERY MERCHANT

Romantic Career Of Mr. Ebrahim Patanwala

(From a Correspondent).

Thirty-four years ago a pedlar—to-day one of India's biggest perfumery merchants. Here in a nutshell is the romance of a well-known figure in Indian business to-day. No need for us to turn to America and to England for success stories. In our own country, right in our midst we have numerous instances where men without any education, with no friends nor influence, with not a pie to call their own, have through sheer determination, scaled the giddy heights of success.

Mr. Ebrahim Sulatanali Patanwala came to Bombay from his native village of Jhalrapatan in 1898. A mere lad of ten years he had all the shrewdness and business acumen that his community is famous for. His first job was with a co-villager who had a small perfumery shop in the market. His wages were very meagre. They hardly sufficed to give a decent meal a day. It was most disheartening. He saw he had no future in the job, but he did not miss any opportunities of studying the perfumery trade and its possibilities. He threw up his job. From his meagre pay he had managed—sacrificing many a time his noon and evening meals—to save a few rupees.

With a few rupees, a small room boundless enthusiasm and great determination, he started his business,—the foundation of the well-known firm of E. S. Patanwala. "It was my ambition" he said, when interviewed, "even when very young to become one day the biggest perfumery merchant in India.

Buying a few bottles, some attractive labels and printing some handbills in the vernaculars—even in those far off days young Pathanwala knew the power of publicity—he prepared his first preparation and characteristically named it "Dunya Hair Oil." He used to start early at six in the morning with a dozen bottles and handbills, go from door to door, from the market where he had his factory, to Walkeshwar and then on to Colaba. He never returned unless he disposed of the twelve bottles. Naively he remarked that he did not remember having paid an anna for tram fare

The Hair Oil was good. People came to like the tireless and cheery young pedlar. There were repeat orders, recommendations, more frineds, more customers. He had to come back to his room sometimes four and five times for fresh stock. The business grew and with it Ebrahim's ambition.

He brought his younger brother to help him. He had his first small shop at Bhajipala Lane street, just a few paces before their present up-to-date showrooms. He imported some of the costliest and finest Parisian perfumes.

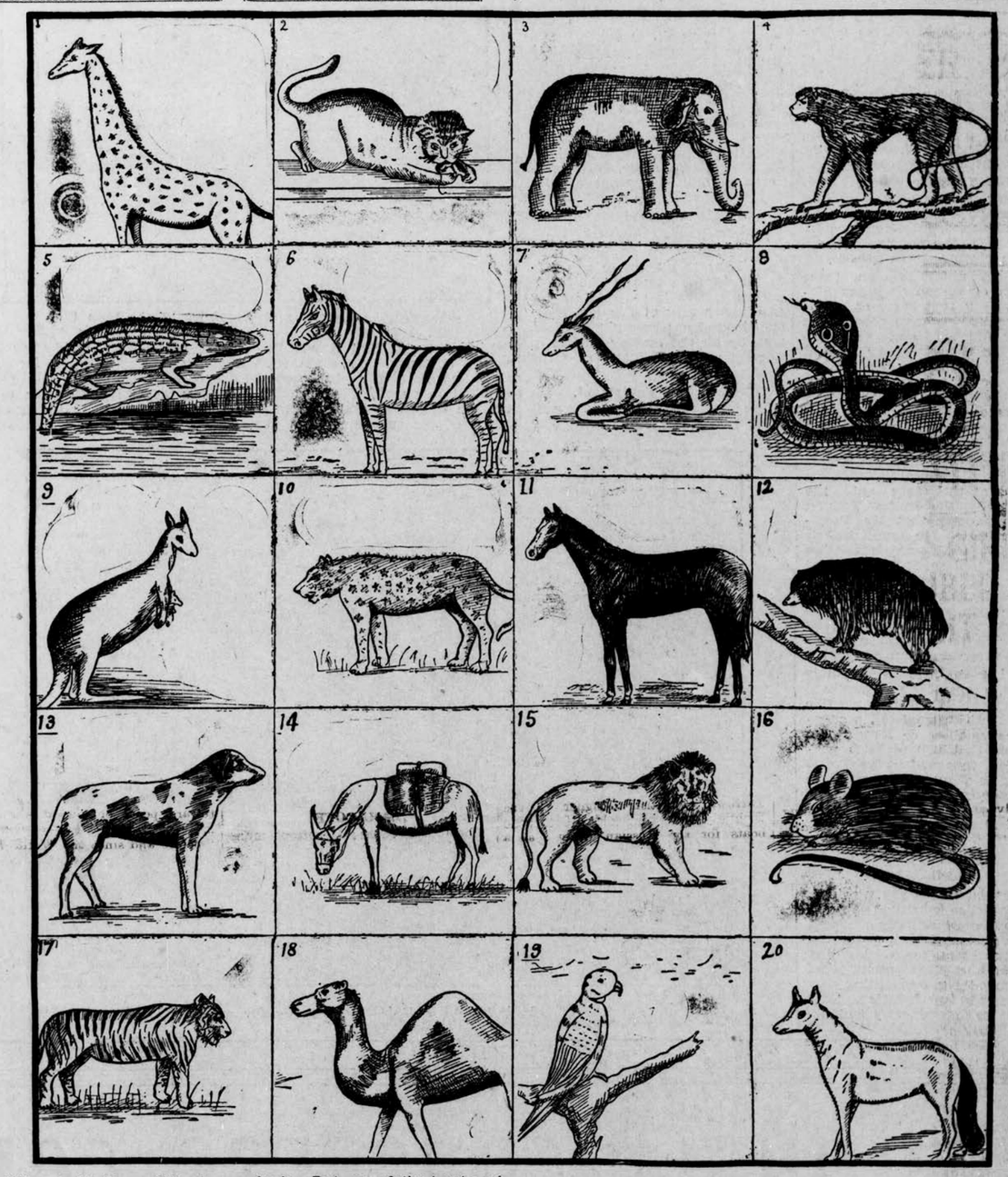
A keen nationalist he took, great interest in indigenous production. His first born, the "Dunya Hair Oil" grew in popularity of sales. His own perfumes swept some of the foreign makes from the market His "Afghan Snow," which by the way, was the first preparation of its kind to be made in India, commands an All-India Market.

Patanwala takes care of his quality. Years of experience have shown him the value of public good ill. He markets his product only when he himself is fully satisfied with it. He has now built a big factory and laboratory with the latest equipment at Connaught Road, Bombay.

Mr. Patanwala intends to proceed to Europe by the "S. S. Victoria," on the 11th inst. on a business tour.

"CHARACTERISTICS" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



"Characteristic" competition is very simple. Each one of the twenty animals has its own peculiar characteristic. For instance a Giraffe has a long neck. You have therefore to fill No. 20 of the clues given against No. 1 of the illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple to our readers the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES

1. After you have selected the right characteristic for the creatures illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 15TH JUNE, 1934, closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 27th June, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. KING OF THE JUNGLES
2. SPOTTED
3. LAYS EGGS BUT NOT A BIRD
4. USED FOR TRANSPORT
5. DANGEROUS TO LIFE
6. ENEMY OF RATS
7. STRIPED
8. ACCOMPANIES MADARIES OR NATCHWALAS
9. DELICATE AND SWIFT
10. VERY SLY
11. WORSHIPPED BY HINDUS
12. BEAST OF BURDEN
13. LIVES UNDERGROUND
14. MAN'S FRIEND
15. CARRIES ITS YOUNG WITH IT
16. SHIP OF THE DESERT
17. IMITATES
18. IMMENSE STRENGTH
19. MOVES WITH BOUNDS, FOUND ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY
20. LONG NECK.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	20	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 15th June 1934

MERCHANTS OF DEATH

International Munitions Makers Who Promote Wars Among Nations For Sordid Personal Profits

MERCHANTS OF DEATH. A Study of the International Armament Industry. By H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen. Foreward by Harry Elmer Barnes. Illustrated. 308 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 2.50 Dollars.

IRON, BLOOD AND PROFITS. An Exposure of the World-Wide Munitions Racket. By George Seldes. 415 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers. 2.50 Dollars.

WAR FOR PROFITS. By Otto Lehmann-Russbueldt. Translated from the German by Pierre Loving. New Edition. 175 pp. New York: Alfred H. King. 1.75 Dollars.

We have had a number books some of them all too vividly illustrated, on the physical horrors of twentieth-century warfare. There have been fewer on the moral horrors, which are least in evidence in the front trenches—where there is no hypocrisy, no profiteering and no oratorical slobbering, writes a reviewer in the "New York Times." The moral horrors increase as one retires from the front line. Whether they reach their apogee in the fanatic who mistakes sadism for patriotism or in the business man who thriftily coins human agony into dividends is a delicate question. On the whole, the profiteer is the more gruesome spectacle because he is the more intelligent and the more deliberate. His perfect type is the munitions man cited by Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen, who said: "Business is bad. How could it be otherwise with a man like Campbell-Bannerman in office? Why, we have not had a war for seven years."

The three books listed above, one a new edition of a little volume which created some stir several years ago, the other two now published for the first time, are alike in their quality of indignation, and somewhat alike in the ground covered. Nor is the indignation hard to understand. So long as we have wars somebody must make munitions, just as so long as we inflict capital punishment somebody must be found who is willing, for a sufficient fee, to kill in cold blood. But if the executioner exacts too high a fee or merely satisfies his own lust for killing or if the munitions maker sacrifies humanity to profits, they themselves take on the roles of murderers and enemies.

DU PONTS AND CARNEGIE

There are doubtless as many kinds of munitions makers as there are of grocers. The history of the du Ponts shows several instances of patriotic self-sacrifice, and, as Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen tell us, they have, on their own showing, reduced their output of military goods to 2 per cent. of the total Andrew Carnegie made armor plate, but he also endowed a peace organization. Nobel cherished the pathetic belief that high explosives would abolish war, and established the most famous of world peace prizes. America has had profiteers just as regularly as it has had wars, but its armament manufacturers have at least a slightly cleaner peace-time record than those of Europe. A "merchant of death" may well argue that as long as governments buy butcher's tools an honest man may sell them. Doubtless honest men have sold them.

The testimony of these three books, however, is that munitions making has not been, in fact and as a whole, an honest business. It has been marked by a tragi-comic exaggeration of the methods of other kinds of business. Other businesses have effected combinations in order to reduce the wastes of competition; so have the munitioneers. Other business have striven to create a demand for their products; so has the munitions business. A good munitions salesman operates in the same way as any other good salesman—he tries to drum up trade. Consider the tactics of Sir William White in the Orient, as summed up by his biographer:

White was not unwilling to play the part of honnete courtier by pointing out the growth of the Japanese Navy to his Chinese clients, or of the Chinese to their indomitable rivals. In doing so, he was careful to insist on the confidential nature of his designs and the daily progress of our scientific knowledge. By such means he was able to increase the profits of the great company which employed him [Armstrong], to extend what is perhaps the most important of national industries, and *to kindle in the hearts of two Asiatic peoples the flames of an enlightened and sacred patriotism.* [The italics are the reviewer's].

SOLD TO BOTH PARTIES

Mr. Seldes relates that Alexander Yarrow, a British designer of the Eighties, made and sold 110 torpedo boats for the Russian Navy "at a time when war between Russia and Britain threatened." He then "made a rousing armament speech, warning England of the danger the Russian Navy had become" and "Britain ordered fifty (torpedo boats) from Yarrow in 1884 and 1885." All three of our authorities refer to the attempt of Paul von Gontard, the German munitions manufacturer, to secure orders for machine guns from the German Government by publishing in Parisian newspapers the (false) assertion that "the French Ministry of War has decided to accelerate considerably the provision of new pattern guns, and to order double the quantity at first intended."

The armament makers were, and seemingly still are, truly international. Krupp, down to the beginning of the World War, sold half of his heavy artillery outside Germany. The English Vickers made guns before the World War which were later used against the Anzacs at the Dardanelles. A merry international traffic in war supplies between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers actually went on during the World War. German soldiers, according to an authority cited by Mr. Lehmann-Russbuldt, were "killed by British grenades set off by fuses provided by Vickers after a pattern sold to this firm by Krupp." After the war Krupp actually sued and recovered from Vickers for certain patent infringements involved in the making of munitions for the British Army.

"With a little calculation," says the authorities just quoted, "one can figure out how much Krupp made out of the death of every German soldier killed in France by British hand grenades." During the war, according to Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen, the Germans sold iron and steel to the Allies through Switzerland and bought chemicals in return. German soldiers in front of Verdun died on barbed-wire entanglements on which could be read the name of a German factory. A German manufacturer, Senator Possehl of Lubeck, imported steel from Scandinavia into Russia during the war to keep going munitions factories which he owned in Russia; his excuse, which was accepted, was that otherwise the factories would have been confiscated. These instances were probably regrettable for all concerned. They were, however, a natural consequence of the inevitable internationalism of the private trade in munitions of war.

ZAHAROFF

No account of the international munitions business would be complete without Sir Basil Zaharoff, the "mystery man of Europe." If Sir Basil was at times mysterious, he was at other times as translucent as crystal. He was—or is, for at the moment of writing he is still living—an excellent business man with a line of goods to sell. Born in Asia Minor of Greek parents, Zaharoff entered the employ of the British armament firm of Nordenfeldt at 28. In the infancy of submarines be sold one to Greece, and immediately thereafter was able to sell two to the great enemy of Greece—Turkey. When Nordenfeldt merged with Vickers, Zaharoff became a director of the latter firm. He seems to have had a finger in every armament pie—Russian, French, English. Mr. Lehmann-Russbuldt charges that "in a number of cases it has been conclusively shown that Zaharoff first engendered political tensions between nations, and then when war broke out as a result of his manipulations and wire-pulling behind the scenes he proceeded to sell arms and munitions to both sides," and declares flatly that at his "door must be laid the wanton destruction of millions of human lives." After the World War Zaharoff married a Spanish duchess, ran the Casino at Monte Carlo for a time, is said to have financed the Greeks in their hapless post-war campaign against Turkey, and, by way of rounding off a career which he himself admits to have been adventurous, founded a hospital for wounded soldiers at Biarritz.

Age and bad luck eliminated Zaharoff as a potent factor, Krupp was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles to make any more cannon, and the great English firm of Vickers had to contract drastically in order to avoid bankruptcy. But Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen believe that these signs of the "Gotterdammerung of the arms merchants" were premature. Vickers, after its setback, "survived and showed signs of recovery," and Krupp bought into the Swedish firm of Bofors, which employs Krupp patents. Under Hitler even this thin subterfuge is no longer necessary. The armament business, as our authors tell us, is, in short, booming again; China and Japan, South America, Hungary—there are good customers everywhere in this period of alarms. Ten per cent. of the exports of Czechoslovakia are military goods; Hitler, rearming Germany, is backed by Thyssen, "the steel magnate of the Ruhr"; it is even charged that the French munitions magnate, Schneider, has been furnishing tanks to Germany. The total yearly exports of military goods from all countries, according to Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen, amount to $200,000,000—a small item in itself but of great political importance.

PART PLAYED BY U. S.

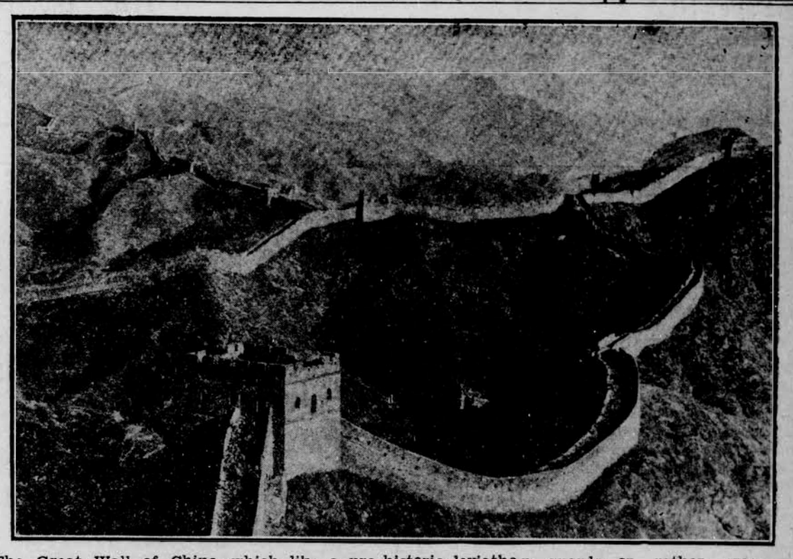
America's great era of profit in this field was, of course, during the World War, when some $10,000,000,000 worth of American goods mostly for war purposes, was sent abroad. America became in fact an ally of the Allies, prior to our declaration of war, for the simple reason that it was almost impossible to ship goods into Central Europe through the British blockade. This situation was seemingly satisfactory to most Americans, and the makers of war supplies were able to indulge a sympathy for the allied cause and at the same time to roll up enormous profits. For them all was for the best in the best of possible worlds. What of the post-war situation? For the fullest account it is best to turn to the pages of Mr. Seldes.

No "arms ring" has the power in America that similar rings have abroad, even on the most critical showing. No "Comite des Forges" which, as Mr. Seldes asserts, "can direct the country toward peace or toward war" exists here. But Mr. Seldes does charge that "before and since the World War the munitions lobby in Washington, openly denounced by one American President after the other, has hampered or defeated the proposals of Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt to curb armament trade with warring countries. . . . . Senators and Representatives from the rifle, powder, airplane and warship manufacturing States (he continues) have almost unanimously and every year voted against limitation of armaments, against embargoes to warring nations (Roosevelt's proposal)" and against stopping shipments of rifles "for Mexico and Nicaragua and other Central American countries, where the American rifles are almost exclusively used to kill American marines." The exploits of the illustrious William B. Shearer, self-styled "big drum" of the American Navy, at the Geneva arms conference of 1927 are perhaps still fresh in memory. They would not have been made public, of course, had not Shearer's supposed employers, certain American armament firms, refused to pay him what he considered his due.

WAY OUT?

What is the way out? How is the fomenting of war for profit to be abolished? Not, perhaps, until war for any cause has been abolished. Munition makers, it is clear, could not sell their goods if governments did not demand them. A complete embargo on international shipments would simply put countries which cannot produce munitions at the mercy of those which can. Exclusive government manufacture would make such shipments a breach of neutrality and thus expand the area of wars. "To eliminate the arms industry," Messrs. Engelbrecht and Hanighen believe, "requires the creation of a world which can get along without war by settling its differences and disputes by peaceful means." Mr. Seldes sees only two ways in which peace can come—peace through desolation and exhaustion, which would follow a new war fought with gas and other horrible "improved" devices "or a change in the mentality of nations, which might today adopt the principle, 'If you want peace, prepare for peace.'" The armament system is a part of the war system; it is rotten and corrupt because war, in addition to its other attributes, is also inherently rotten and corrupt. One cannot read these three books or consider current international politics and reach any other conclusion. Modern war is no splendid error—it is planned, fomented, begun and ended in utter sordidness.

One hesitates to recommend one of these three books at the expense of the other two, for there is an admirable fury and fine humanitarianism in all three of them. Mr. Seldes's, however, is the most detailed and the most profusely documented.



The Great Wall of China, which like a pre-historic leviathan, guards—or rather was was intended to guard the northern boundaries of the Celestial Empire.

Man Millions Of Years Hence

Novelist Paints Weird Future Of Mankind When Sun Will Have Cooled

Reviewing in the "New York Times," "Creation's Doom," (By Desiderius Papp. Translated from the German original by H. J. Stenning. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company), Florence Finch Kelly writes:—

A new candidate for the honours and rewards that await the author of scientific fiction, or perhaps one should say scientific narrative, able to appeal widely and stir deeply, here offers his latest book. Desiderius Papp is an Austrian who has been a journalist, but an assignment to cover for his paper the astronomical observations of the near approach of Mars to the earth in 1924 turned his interest to astronomy, and he studied that science under the French astronomer, Flammarion. Other sciences, biology, chemistry, physics, also claimed his attention, and his narrative shows that in his studies and reading he has kept well up to date in the steady advances made by these branches of knowledge. This is his third venture in literature, his previous books, "The Human Machine" and "Life on the Planets?" having been favourably received on the Continent and in England.

Herr Papp's theme in this new book is the future and the final fate of man, the earth and the solar system. In his consideration of these awesome questions he does not depend on his imagination for the structure of his narrative, although he uses it freely in clothing that framework and giving it luster and emotional appeal. He contends, indeed, that what he has written has the sanction of logic and of probability, and says that although he has sometimes given the rein to imagination, he has "constantly endeavoured to minimize whaever part speculation has been called upon to play."

He adds that if most of the chapters read like an imaginative novel the blame is not his but lies with his material, for the history of the earth has been romantic and adventurous enough in the past to warrant the ascription of romance and adventure to the history it has yet to make. To appreciate what seems to be his conviction that his pages present what will probably be a true picture of the fate of a man and the earth through millions of years yet to come, and of their final destiny, it is necessary to read this quotation from his preface:

EARTH'S CHILDHOOD

The future pictures of humanity and of the earth which the author sketches are based upon the law of probability; their claim to be regarded as the presentation of real events of the future is founded on the almost indisputable principle that the same forces which have shaped our past will also mould our future, that the natural laws which were operative in the processes of this planet millions of years ago, and are so to-day, will also retain their validity during all the aeons that are to come.

Out of this thesis and by these methods Herr Papp has evolved a narrative of somberly glowing magnificence. He first runs rapidly surveying and summarizing eye over the story of the earth and the life upon it, that has reached a climax in man and his intellectual development, reminding the reader now and then of the vast lapses of time that have been consumed in the making of this history. Then, showing by various scientific evidences that by the laws of growth the earth is yet in its childhood and man intellectually in his infancy, he proceeds to the demonstration that by those same laws man has still before him a far more stupendous and amazing mental development and mastery of his habitat and of space and time than he has yet attained.

He portrays some of the things man will do in these millions of years he has yet to live, the conquests of earth and air he will make, the incredible achievements that will be his, the mental development he will attain. But, true to his basic methods, the author does not extract these marvels full grown out of his own imagination, but bases them on certain principles that scientists have shown to be motivating factors in previous developments, principles to be found in the works of nature.

MAN DISAPPEARS

But this godlike creature that he pictures man as becoming is still of earth, earthy, and subject to nature's laws. And the fundamental one of those laws, which has governed all of life upon this earth, is that of the death of species. And so, after millions of years, the race of mankind disappears from the scene because it can no longer propagate itself. But nature never repeats herself, and so primacy comes no more to the vertebrates.

After more millions upon millions of years the crown of empire falls upon the ants. An aging sun, whose rays have become red instead of yellow, has given to them increase of brain power and of physical size that results in a splendid civilization of giant ants that covers the earth with a super-organizing power. For this striking and ingenious turn in his story Herr Papp has taken the suggestion from recent experiments by scientists with a red ray.

Millions of years elapse while the cooling sun grows ever darker, bringing the end of a highly organized life and the day of strange unicellular forms of plants and animals, until finally only bacteria are left. Even these die in the icy cold of later aeons, which reduces to liquid form what was once the earth's atmosphere. The sun's last feeble glow disappears, and "like a ship of death, the black, cold sun is drifting through the deserts of space with the mournful retinue of its barren planets."

FINAL STAGE

Then comes the final stage, which the author bases upon a famous astronomic happening in February, 1901, and the extinguished sun, aimlessly voyaging through space, plunges into a vast expanse of gaseous cloud, the engendered heat brings about its explosion and one by one Mercury, Venus, the earth "are dissolved into electrons in the consuming power of the devouring sun-ball. The other planets follow, and the solar system has disappeared from the universe.

The book is written with a restraint and good taste that have kept out all purple patches, although it has the glowing elegance demanded by its exalted theme and an emotional appeal unusual in scientific narratives.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

A BIOGRAPHY WITH A NEW PLAN

CHARLES LAMB. By Edmund Blunden. The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a biography of Lamb on a new plan: we are not told the usual details in a narrative form but the story of Lamb's life-work is unfolded to us through the records left by contemporary writers. We thus get a series of passages from those who lived with Lamb or those who came in personal contact with him. In other word, it is a biography given through people who at the time they wrote never imagined that their piece will form a little corner brick in a structure of Lamb's life. A good many of the writers probably never considered Lamb sufficiently greater than themselves to deserve this tribute.

This no doubt is an interesting form. The result is a highly entertaining biography, humorous, straightforward and comprehensive. One great danger of a biography on this plan is of course the notoriously prejudiced minds of contemporaries; it is only posterity that can judge dispassionately a man's life work, not because posterity is more gifted but because it gets the proper perspective and the passage of time allows the achievements to be appraised properly. It is gratifying to note that this pitfall has been carefully avoided by the compiler. And now we can only hope that others follow the method with reference to other lives. In the meanwhile, to all those who love a good biography—and even to those who prefer their biographies to be in a potted form such as Biographies for beginners—this book can be confidently recommended.

P.

LIFE AND LETTERS

Thomas Huxley: English Biologist And His Spirit Of Science

(By "VIATOR.")

Thomas Huxley's is one of those names that sound dim and almost legendary through successive generations—like some great general's who fought and won (or lost) a historic battle.

HUXLEY'S ROLE.

In the popular mind, certainly, Huxley occupies the place of a pioneer of Science in the latter part of the last century as well as of a prophet of a new social consciousness and outlook that marked the British humanism (if such it might be called) of the age. He has been attached, too, as a prize-trophy, by a set of doctrinaires, who label themselves as 'rationalists,' 'atheists' and other relics of the already antiquated British Liberalism and the irony of it all is that the author of this book, "Huxley" (by E. W. MacBride, Great Lives Series, Duckworth, 2|- net), while summing up the intrinsic and permanent value of the English scientist's contribution to scientific thought:

> His (Huxley's) definition of the agnostic position was a lasting contribution to clarity and honesty of thought, but his philosophy of materialism was radically unsound and, propagated by his influence and authority, has done enormous damage; it has led to results which would have horrified Huxley, could he have foreseen them himself jump to an unqualified and unjust generalisation: for example (the writer proceeds), it has certainly been one of the contributing causes to the establishment of Bolshevism in Russia.

THE ENGLISH SCIENTIST.

Huxley has happily been dead and placed beyond the remotest possibility of being subjected to the ordeal of torture involved in functioning as ideological god-father to the no-god or anti god cult of the Bolsheviki.

Mr. MacBride's book, on the other hand, presents Huxley in an appropriate setting and the narrative of his scientific career described with an admirable understanding and impartiality ought to dispel the popular notions about the contribution Huxley had had the privilege of making to contemporary culture. The Huxley, in effect, emerging out of Mr. MacBride's book strikes one as, in many respects, typical of a fairly representative type of the English professional classes He possessed, undoubtedly, some of the solid qualities of the middle-class combined with a truly scientific temper.

CENTURY HUMANISM.

The socio-political perspective of his times, out of which Huxley is projected, furnishes the most powerful justification for such limitations and defects as we might detect in his work and actions. He was quite characteristic of his age in so far as he cherished the liberal ideals such as the cultural mission of knowledge and scientific outlook and he certainly worked for them. The fact that several of those stand discredited and exploded with bitter and sad disillusion to-day, does not prevent us from admiring Huxley's idealism. On the contrary, its appeal is enhanced by its character as something that could stand the test of the Huxleyan agnosticism—a test that forms an integral part of the scientific spirit and its continuity up to date. Huxley remains, essentially, as a scientist, who, besides devoting himself to the task of carrying on important research into his scientific field, worked consistently in the cause of scientific truth in its most humanistic sense. His specialist work as a biologist, as his present biographer points out in his chapters on the subject, is considerable and would easily entitle him to lasting fame. But he did not consent to remain a text book or laboratory scientist, and made himself felt wherever he moved.

HIS SECULARISM.

Huxley was not cut out for martyrology: he was too much permeated with the scientific culture to be a shrieking prophet of a no-god campaign. He was, besides, too, English for that kind of spectacular and Rationalist Association public-debate-or-dinner role:

> .....In fact, he once said (his biographer writes) recalling his visits among the poor, when he was a medical student that the most effective helpers of the higher humanity were not the scientist or the philosopher, but "the parson, the nursing sister and the Bible-woman."

So that he, who possessed the highest courage, while attacking the ecclesiastical vested interests, scandalised the secularists by refusing to strip the earth's poor and the destitute of the apologetic tatters of the solace of religion. And even in the kind of materialism (a term that lends itself to common abuse) that he represents, he impresses us with his redeeming idealism and balance. He could justifiably have but did not become a fanatic. He combined with scientific ardour a rare and admirable philosophical calm and understanding.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

Huxley's entire outlook on life, in so far as we are able to gather an impression of it, in his published work, is distinguished by what may generally be described as the modern scientific spirit—a spirit that expresses itself in the personalities of the scientists of our time. We must remember that Huxley lived through a period of scientific progress of which Darwin's "Origin of Species" was the most symbolical expression in its main tendencies. It was not so much distinguished by a soul-less materialism (as several critics maintain) as by a fresh attitude towards the social reality of which that materialism was a symptom. It was just a reaction of conflict. There is, however, enough justification for asserting that the conception of science accepted to-day in a modified form, essentially as a delicate instrument of inquiry a probing of the reality which hardly involved acceptance of any materialist philosophy or operation of machinism, found an important place in Huxley's entire attitude towards Science.

RECENT FICTION

THE FIDDLING CRAKSMAN. By Harry Stephen Keeler. Ward, Lock and Co.

STEELE BEY'S REVENGE. By T. Lund. T. Werner Laurie Ltd.

THE MISSING TREATY. By Carlton Dawe. Ward, Lock and Co.

The first and last of this triology are "thrillers" in the worst possible sense of the term: they pander to the morbid thirst for murder and mystery and do not involve any intellectual exercise which alone is a criterion and a justification for mystery stories. Mr. Keeler's latest effort continues the tradition he has so lately hugged to his bosom, namely that the greater the violence a tale does to our sense of credibility, the greater is its charm; while the Carlton Dawe affair is yet more frantic effort to establish a "Leathermouth" figure in fiction like Sherlock Holmes. But for such ambitious schemes, the raw material must be more skilfully woven and the plot must be a little more credible. It is not sufficient to abuse foreigners and daub a surfeit of angelic if slightly vacuous smiles.

'Steele Bey's Revenge,' as its title suggests, is a story with an Egyptian background. It has one feature common with 'The Mising Treaty, namely that almost all the dirty work is done by foreigners of an extremely villainous disposition. This eminently interesting writer had so far confined himself to writing romantic and arresting, tales of the Canadian and American hinterland. What evil design has now prompted him to make an excursion into the intricacies of the Egyptian situation is not clear. Read as a story, it is not a bad help for passing a few odd moments but beyond that there is nothing here to justify the promise made by the earlier stories of this writer of volatile fiction.

P.

A "THRILLER" THAT FAILS TO THRILL

"THE LAW OF THE KNIFE", by Carlton Dawe, published by Ward Lock and Co., London. Price 3s. 6d.

Mr. Carlton Dawe has written a number of detective novels of the ordinary "thriller" variety. Since the creation of the inimitable Sherlock Holmes by Conan Doyle every writer of detective fiction has tried—almost every case without success—to create a similar character. Carlton Dawe's Colonel Gantian known in the underworld, by hhe intriguing name of "Leather-mouth," has so far appeared in five other novels besides "The Law of the Knife" which is frankly mediocre even when compared with his own early adventures. It is a "thriller" that fails to thrill.

"Sapper" was perhaps the first English novelist who employed the medium of detective fiction for anti-Soviet, propaganda. His hero "Bulldog Drummond", a "bull-dog" Englishman, is always engaged in the holy warfare against the "Bolshies." Carlton Dawe has also pitted his creature against a gang of Communist agents in England. This is how the "Leatherface" himself describes them:—

"It's the Bolshies, of course; impossible beggars; don't see who else it can be. All the rest of the world loves England, admires her impeccable laws, her solid institutions, and devoutly prays that no harm may ever befall her."

Poor sob-stuff! But the English readers seem to like their fiction this way, judging from the success of "Sapper" and Carlton Dawe which is rather regrettable.

K. A. A.

AN INSTRUCTIVE MAGAZINE

If the first number of "Modern Life" (Ravi Road, Lahore) is a true index of its forthcoming issues, one can safely predict for it a long and successful career. Well illustrated, the magazine covers a wide field, dealing as it does with art, literature, health and various other subjects. The May number contains two especially interesting and informative articles; one describing how, within a short space of time, Japan has forged herself into the forefront of industrial nations, and the other giving a brief life-sketch of Mustafa Kemal, the man who modernized Turkey. The pages are interspersed with intelligent humour.

B. U. R.

BASIC BELIEFS OF CHRISTIANITY

AN APPEAL FOR CANDOUR. By Vivian Phelips. Watts and Co., London.

This little brochure raises more problems than it solves: it is an effort to analyse the basic beliefs of Christianity in the light of modern knowledge and discoveries. The writer does not shirk the almost staggering responsibility that he has undertaken—for, if the sheet-anchor of religious consolation is gone, what else is there to hold fast to? But it is nevertheless interesting to note this effort to reconcile faith and reason. All religions to a certain extent are irrational and Mr. Phelips exposes the weak spots of present day Christianity; if he does not convince, he at least entertains!

P.

A REMARKABLE BIOGRAPHY

HADWEN OF GLOUCESTER. By Beatrice E. Kidd & M. Edith Richards. Published by John Murray.

This is not a propagandist pamphlet for the anti-vivisectionists nor is it a conscious or deliberate attempt at fostering that creed under the guise of a biography. It is, on the other hand, a very straightforward and attractive story of the trials and ordeals of an intensely loveable personality. Writen in a simple and arresting style, we are led through the eventful and hectic fight which the great Gloucester doctor had to carry on before he could get a hearing in his country. A personality such as this would perhaps have earned more lasting gratitude from his countrymen if his lot had been cast in India or in some other country where the philosophy of pounds, shillings and pence does not exact such unquestioning obedience. The book is illustrated with photographs and teems with very human anecdotes. Some chapters such as the one on the great small pox epidemic can be read and re-read without detracting from their charm; while all the time one feels that the story he is reading is a story of a glorious struggle, of faith and hope. There are passages in which the humour and irony leave little to be desired. A book not only to be read but to be cherished.

P.

"Q's" STUDIES IN LITERATURE

STUDIES IN LITERATURE. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Cambridge University Press.

This is the third series of a literary anthology by "Q." What greater recommendation is needed? And what can a reviewer say except bow in gratitude for yet another feast? For those whose fortune has not yet brought them at the door of this splendid resthouse, one can have only the deepest sympathy; and those who have had the good fortune—they will be the subjects of much envy.

P.

"ISLAND MAGIC"

ISLAND MAGIC. By Elizabeth Goudge, p.v. 352, published by G. Duckworth and Co., London. Price 7d. and 6d. net.

There is magic, indeed, in this first novel of the Channel Islands in the nineteenth century when, they were still a world to themselves, more French than English. It is an unpretentious attempt to portray the quaint old customs, natural beauty and the simple life of th Islanders. It is rich in vivid descriptions and an interesting and homely romance is interwoven with sunshine and storms, picnics and wrecks, festivals and folk-lore.

K. A. A.

TINIEST OF BOOKS

A book so small that a mouse might be excused for swallowing it, has just been presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford by Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin. An English translation of the chief parts of Omar Khayyam, it is a quarter of an inch high and three-sixteenths of an inch wide. It weights a grain and a-half. There are thirty-four India paper pages, just readable, the type area on each page being just over one sixty-eight of a square inch. The volume is bound in plain red morocco.

The British Museum treasures two midget volumes, one a complete copy of the New Testament and the other a German-English dictionary. But these, each measuring about half an inch square, are giants by comparison.

BOOK NOTES

"The Book of Life," by Upton Sinclair (Werner Laurie, 5s.).—"How to find health and happiness and success . . . how to act and how to think, what religion to believe, what are to enjoy, what books to read." In his own phrase, "a large order," but presented with surprisingly full detail and obvious sincerity.

* * * *

The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo is being commemorated by Peter Davies with a volume on "The Hundred Days (1815)," by Mr. Philip Guedalla, in the "Great Occasions" series. Mr. Guedalla claims to have thrown fresh light, from new material which he has discovered, on the whole story, and in particular on the reasons for the Waterloo campaign.

* * * *

"Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India," by Edward Thompson and G. T. Garratt, comes from Macmillan. This is a history of England in India by two men who have spent many years in India.

* * * *

A book of reminiscences about gangsters comes from Alien and Unwin. This is "They Took Me For a Ride," by Gordon Fellowes. Mr. Fellowes was a criminal investigator in the United States, and he gives us here an account of some of the many notorious cases in which he was involved and an authentic description of the gangsters whom he ran up.

* * * *

Since the inception of the Hitler dictatorship approximately 60,000 books, 85,000 periodicals and magazines, 250,000 pamphlets, 1,600 pictures, 500 photographic negatives and two films have been confiscated.

* * * *

A novel of the life of the Cossacks is to be published by Alfred A. Knopf under the title of "Quiet Flows the Don." The author is Mikhail Sholokhv, a young man who is himself a Don Cossack. The book has sold more than 1,000,000 copies in Russia, 54,000 copies in Denmark, and 51,000 copies in Germany.

MILLIONS OF DICTIONARIES

Millions of dictionaries are being introduced into peasants' homes in Russia as a part of the Soviet Government's educational policy.

Mr. Dyandeorao Gajanan Naik Lawhaniwal, President of the All-India Pardeshi Gawandi Conference held at Poona on the 7th instant.

WORLD'S STRONGEST DICTIONARY

With its hundredth volume just finished, in handwritten form, the world's strangest dictionary is still progressing toward completion. This monumental work will be the first systematic dictionary of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and students of Egyptology have labored for more than forty years under the direction of Prof. Hermann Grapow, noted German expert, to prepare it. Its pages will permit a speedy translation of the ancient inscriptions found on tombs and pyramids. Indexing labels on the volumes present a curious appearance, since pictorial characters must be used.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Kandan, the Patriot, by K. S. Venkatramani (Svetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras), price Rs. 2.

Secret Agent, by Sydney Horler (Collins, London).

Adarsha Sadhu, by A. J. Sunavala (Cambridge University Press, London), price 5.

News from Havre, by Georges Duhamel (J. M. Dent and Sons, London), price 7/6.

W. G. Grace, by Bernard Darwin (Gerald, Duckworth and Co., London), price 2.

The Law of the Knife, by Carlton Dawe (Ward Lock and Co., London), price 3/6.

Island Magic, by Elizabeth Goudge (Gerald Duckworth and Co., London), price 7/6.

The Bride's Mirror, by Margaret Turnbull (Ward Lock and Co., London), price 3/6.

Tenth of September, by A. R. and R. K. Weekes (Ward Lock and Co., London).

Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India, by Thompson and Garratt (MacMillan and Co., London), price 21.

The Ways of Sin, by Satishchandra Chatterji, Calcutta.

Shri Badrinath: Question of Transfer (Shri Badrinath Special Committee, Benares).

Arya Dharma (Guj.) by V. M. Shah, Ahmedabad, price As. 5.

Bhashano Ane Lekho (Guj.) (Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal) Baroda.

Yoga Drishti (Hindi) (A.P.P. Gupta, Lohaghat (Almora).

Griha Patine (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 12.

Navi Kelvani (Guj.) by Harbhai (Shri Dakshnamurti Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 12.

CHINA SPREADS CULTURE THROUGH POST

Prost offices throughout the country will soon become agencies for book stores and receive subscriptions for newspapers and magazines.

The Ministry of Communications has issued an order pointing out the difficulties which dwellers in remote parts of the country have in obtaining reading matter, and containing instructions that hereafter all postmasters must act without charge, other than the regular money order fee, for the forwarding of orders for books and subscriptions.

FIRST ATTEMPTS

FLOWER OFFERINGS, by P. R. Kaikini, with a foreword by Prof. Armando Menezes, published by Bombay Book Depot. Price Re. 1.

As Professor Menezes remarks in the foreword, "the pieces in this volume may not be 'poems'; but I challenge the most diehard of critics to say they are not poetry." It is a collection of poems—or rather pieces of poetry—written by a young Indian who regards Tagore as his spiritual master. They are early attempts and quite naturally handicapped by the use of an alien tongue but they are certainly not juvenile. When young poets bring out their collections it is always said that they have done it too soon. But "the poetic vein like most other veins, tends to dry up if not exploited in time; and by the time you have mastered your tools, you may have nothing left to use them on". Hence the justification for 'Flower-Offerings" which shows, on the whole, sufficient promise of better attempts.

The volume is dedicated to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and blessed by Countess Vera Crassi.

K. A. A.

"YOUNG ASIA"

"YOUNG ASIA" is the organ of the confederation of Oriental Students published from Rome. The first issue contains a detailed report of the proceednigs of the first Congress of the Oriental Students which was attended by 580 Oriental Students from different European Universities. Out of the total number who participated in the Congress, 113 were Indian. The gathering was addressed, among others, by the Fascist Dictator, Signor Mussolini, who welcomed the Asiatic Students and said that Rudyard Kipling's "East is East and West is West; the two shall never meet" was pure nonsense. The journal also contains an article on the third convention of the confederation of Indian Students abroad that was held in Rome at the same time, under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

SCHOOL BOOKS

THE COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN INDIA: Parts I and II. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. Price: Part I, Ans. 12 and Part II, Re. 1.

Readings in English prose, selections from English poetry, exercises in grammer and elements of composition along with three appendices—explanatory notes, questions and suggestions for further reading—all of a helpful character for high school students, go to make this publication a useful handbook. The selections, of both prose and poetry, appear to have been carefully made. Mrs. Sarojini Naid (and Mr. K. S. Venkatramani, author of "Paper Boats" and "Murugan the Tiller" are the only two Indian authors who are quoted in the two volumes.

A SOURCE BOOK OF INDIAN HISTORY—Compiled by Mr. K. Srinivas Kini, and published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository. Mangalore. Price, Re. 1/8.

A survey of Indian History from the earliest Vedic days to the present day, by means of a hundred illustrative extracts from ancient and modern writers, is what is attempted—and attempted successfully—in this work. The plan of the work is an original one and does credit to the skill of the compiler. The value of the publication is enhanced by the inclusion of a bibliography of source-books of Indian history, a "Who's Who among writers on India, an explanatory note on the Dalton Plan, and Exercises in Individual Work. The book deserves to be placed in the hands of the student world.

PICTURESQUE SOUTH CANARA

PICTURESQUE SOUTH CANARA By K. S. Karanth. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. Price Re. 1.

South Canara, the slip of country lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea and situated midway between the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency and the North Canara district of the Bombay Presidency, not only possesses a wealth of sub-montane scenic beauty which is rivalled by few districts in the southern peninsula but, as the author of this work observes, it has also been the scene of "a clash of cultures and religions, races and languages which has not been met with to an equal extent anywhere else in India." It is not only a stronghold of Vaishnavism—being the birthplace and scene of activities of Madhwacharya—but also of Jainism, Christianity and Islam. Several Jain principalities ruled in this district for centuries and have left behind monuments of remarkable architectural beauty. Christianity had its earliest foothold in India in this district and counts to-day thousands of the population among it adherents. The not inconsiderable Moplah population represents the Islamic element in the racial composition of the district. Some of the most primitive Dravidian types are to be found here, while one Dravidian language, Tulu, is exclusively spoken in this district. All these physical, racial and cultural peculiarites of South Canara are well brought out by Mr. Karanth in the 96 photographic views he has got together in this work. Most of these views are strikingly beautiful and clear. They testify not only to the richness of the scenic wealth of South Canara, but also to the artistic skill of the cameraman—who, here, is Mr. Karanth himself—as well as the excellence of the printing work, which always characterises the publications of the Basel Mission Press. Mr. Karanth has attached an explanatory note to each illustration. We congratulate both Mr. Karanth and the Basel Mission Press on the production of this illustrated guide to South Canara.

"MODERN REVIEW"

"MODERN REVIEW," Calcutta. As usual it contains a number of contributions from well-known Indian writers, though one could wish the non-Bengali India was better represented. The June issue opens with an article on Soviet Russia by Rabindranath Tagore who also gives, as a contrast, a wonderfully true description of the conditions prevailing in India. He clearly proves that the reason why Russia is making a tremendous progress and India is still steeped in poverty and ignorance is the absence of foreign domination in Russia Besides other interesting articles and a poem by Verrier Elwin, the Review retains its popular monthly features that alone make it one of the foremost literary reviews in India.

K. A. A.

"BHARATI"

This Kanarese monthly magazine (edited by Mr. U. V. Shenoy and published at Moolky, S. K.), has been steadily improving it's bill of monthly fare since it was started a year ago and in the May number the reader will find a number of original poems and stories as well as contributions on topics of general interest. A lengthy article on Brahmacharya (Continence) deals with the subject in an exhaustive manner.

Modern Indian Art — Exhibition In London — Date For Exhibitors Extended —Dr. Hardikar Dares Truth — The "Swadeshi Worker Wonders"—Syt. C. S.

Art Notes And Events

Bharatiya Is Definite — "The Whole And Sole Attention" — To Cottage Industries—Art And Industry — Inallienable Relation.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The modern Indian art exhibition in London arranged, by the India Society was to have opened in October. But the Society has now changed the date. It will now be opened in December. The Regional Committee of Western India has, consequently, extended the final date for sending in the exhibits. Exhibitors can now send in their drawings, paintings and sculpture to the Sir J. J. School of Art until the first of August. I am sure this extension will greatly benefit the artists. For, I know that the final date as originally fixed in July could not give the adequate margin of time to aspiring artists. Now that the time has been extended to cover nearly two months, it is more than likely that the already substantially increased entries of exhibits would swell still further.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE'S TASK.

The Regional Committee has been busy with the work the last month and more. Its task is neither easy nor simple. The despatch of the selected exhibits involves heavy expenditure for their proper packing, freightage and insurance. And, Sir Phiroze Sethna has, opportunely, pointed out with apt force the urgent necessity of financial assistance to the Committee.

PRACTICE THE PRECEPTS.

It may be hoped and expected that the response to the appeal for adequate funds for the London Exhibition of modern Indian Art made by Lord Brabourne, Patron and Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Chairman, of the Regional Committee, would soon enable it to help the artists. The daily needs and aspirations of Artists in Western India have seldom been thought of much less understood by the class of publicits that has been accustomed to preach art rather than to practice encouragement to artists.

LOT OF ARTISTS.

This is an opportunity for them to study not only the requirements of the artists but also the extent of their own practical support to the artists. The lot of the artists in Western India has been far from enviable. The resistance they have been offered by the fashionable platitudes of ignorance in art, fostered by vested interests, has been an incredible intellectual phenomenon.

ARTISTS TALKED OFF.

They have been, invariably talked off their work and talked out of their independence. The exhibition in London will, I earnestly, hope, set the fashion in more intelligent and practical appreciation of Indian art of the actual conditions of art and artists in India.

WRITING ROUND BIG NAMES.

It is time that those who speak in blissful innocence and naturally with ponderous vagueness about art in India made an intelligent effort and began to learn to understand and appreciate specific periods, movements and works of art. Artists in India, particularly of the younger generation demand more than the academic or rather the snobbish luxury of taking the fashionable side and profiting by writing or speaking cant about elderly and established artists.

HELP, NOT OPINIONS.

The Regional Committee of Western India's appeal for financial assistance to Indian artists offers the opportunity for more than the academic exchange of clever opinions. And, it may be hoped that friends of Indian art will not miss the opportunity of being recognised as equally strong friends of Indian artists.

WORLD-FORCES IN INDIA.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar has deplored the fact that we, as a nation, are not taking into consideration the world-forces that are moulding Indian humanity. He feels that the young men and women who spent their time, money and energy in conducting random propaganda could not "develop themselves mentally." He has therefore, a suggestion to offer.

Srimati Lalitham Venkatram has instrumental mastery of Indian music possessed by few. She has been greatly appreciated in Bombay, for her Karnatic as well as Hindusthani and Marathi music.

CONSTRUCTIVE STUDIES MUST BE SPECIALISED.

He observes:—

"Let us save ourselves and if we want to save ourselves I would like my young comrades to devote their energies to constructive studies of any special subjects that they like and devote some of their time and life for that and that purpose only. If we have to create new circumstances in the country we will have to have new leadership and if new leadership is to be created it must not be of the type that we are observing to-day. Let youngmen and women without depending on others, decide their own destinies and stand upon their own feet if they wish to be of efficient service to the nation."

THE SWADESHI WORKER WONDERS.

Sjt. C. S. Bharatiya, another worker, Hon. Secretary of the Delhi District Swadeshi Sangh, has also expressed his dissatisfaction, in an article published in the "Swadeshi", with the manner and method by which national work has been conducted.

OUTLOOK NOT DEFINITION

Speaking about the changed field of work suggested by Mahatma Gandhi he observes that "it is clear as anything that Mahatmaji has not defined the word 'Swadeshi' as such but has given a piece of his mind to the Swadeshi workers as to the proper utility and field of work of the Swadeshi Sanghas". He sees in the Mahatma's suggestion to the All-India Swadeshi Sangh "an era of great change in the outlook of the Swadeshi workers". Sjt. Bharatiya states that:—

"The Swadeshi worker wonders why he should try to force his selfless services and thus waste the national energy, time and money on rather a peculiar kind of 'grateful' people, who do not seem to stand in need of it? If he were to render help in quarters where it was most needed he will have the great satisfaction of having done his duty. It is the cottage industries, call them, if you like, the unorganised or the small scale industries, that can give independent-honest occupation and bread and bare necessities of life to the teeming millions living in rural India."

DIRECT AND CONCENTRATED.

And, he concludes:—

"The fact, however remains, that it is expedient and necessary for the Swadeshi Sanghs and workers to devote their whole and sole attention, time, energy and means to set up, develop, promote, popularise and protect the cottage industries. Mahatmaji, it is quite evident, wishes nothing more or less than this." Dr. Hardikar's suggestion to national workers to study special subjects, Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion justly restricting the scope of work of Swadeshi workers and Sanghs and Sjt. Bhartaliya advice to them to devote their "whole and sole" attention, time and energy to "cottage industries" indicate, as many workers have indicated, the imperative and urgent necessity of educating the public and workers towards specific problems of technical resources and efficiency. The work of those who have endeavoured to assist Swadeshi industries has been clearly hampered by diffused sentiment and empty slogans.

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS

Otherwise, the prefunctory attention, to the planning, arrangement and display that threatens to become a feature peculiar to Swadeshi exhibitions would long have been openly disapproved.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

Some tangible effort would long have been made to examine the close relation between the nation's art and industry.

INALLIENABLE RELATION

This relation has always been there, almost from times immemorial. It is this inalienable relation between art and industry that has immortalized India, attracted to her from prehistoric times travellers, traders and missionaries from all over the world.

THE TRAGIC FACT

And, yet the tragic fact remains that those who speak glibsay about the Kashmir shawls, the Dacca muslins, or the Masulipatam prints feel surprised and not seldom, shocked if they are persuaded to understand and remember the secret of the artistic resources and vitality behind this glory and beauty and immortality of ancient Indian home-crafts

What The Painter Must Know

An artist paints a picture: one could hardly have a simpler statement than that. Yet the complexity and variety of knowledge and experience involved if he is to be successful, is astounding. We often forget this. For instance, he may paint on canvas, wood, paper, cardboard, plaster, or metal. "The two most popular supports, canvas and wood, are the least durable," writes Mr. Hilaire Hiler in "Notes on the Technique of Painting" (Faber, 12s. 6d.). "Some say that canvas is the least desirable support possible...." It does not properly protect the picture from the back, either from violence, dampness, or impurities in the air. Moisture loosens it, dryness stretches it, oil rots its, and so on. Mr. Hiler devotes much learning to finding the best ways of choosing and preparing canvas so that these dangers may be mnimised. It should be pure linen, as thick as possible, coated with casein size several times, primed with oil paint, or prepared with a plaster ground. It must be treated at the back with preservatives and damp excluders. After all, he concludes that metal is the best, and aluminium best of all; and cardboard, surprisingly enough, comes second.

LAYING THE GROUND.

For the preparation and laying of the ground many minutes and elaborate recipes and processes are extant. These were often the artist's own scret, and in his anxiety for permanence he trusted nobody to carry them out but himself. Mr. Hiler prints a good many. They nearly all use a mixture of plaster and glue or casein applied in several coats. But the plaster must be rotted for months in water changed ev. day, and the glue must be prepared from cheese washed in water and dissolved in ammonia.

And now, at last, the support is ready for the design. Mr. Hiler quotes Cennini, a fifteenth-century painter who left just such a book of instruction in his day as Mr. Hiler has made for ours:—

"When the plaster is as smooth and polished as ivory, the first thing thou oughtest to do is to draw on this panel with willow charcoal...."

The drawing finished, you take a feather, "rubbing little by little on the drawing until thou hast made it almost entirely disappear.... Take a vase half full of clear water with a crop of ink, and with a little pointed brush of squirrel strengthen thy drawing everywhere. Then with a bunch of feathers brush off all the dust of the charcoal, and with a wash of the ink and a little soft squirrel brush shade the pleats and shadows of the face. Thus there will remain a vaporous drawing which will make everyone love thy work."

COLOUR RANGE.

Painting follows. Mr. Hiler disrusses 460 different colours. Very few can be called permanent; but even so: "Never, in the history of painting, has the painter had at his disposal so many fine and lasting pigments."

Colours must be ground, tempered with a vehicle, and applied with a "medium". Oil is now the most popular medium; many oils (Mr. Hiler mentions thirty) may be used, but only two (linseed oil and poppy oil) are used widely. In tempera, once the great painter's medium, yolk of egg was the basis. It is a natural emulsion of oil; which means that though it may be diluted with water in use, it becomes impervious when dry. It dries with a lovely smooth surface, like the petal of a flower. Water colours are tempered wtih gum.

Mr. Hiler's book gives innumerable recipes, old and new, all tested by the author. It must represent a long period of devoted research, for which there could be no adequate money reward, but only the greater beauty and permanence of pictures. —"John O'London's Weekly".

Dr. Ernst Cohn-Weiner who is appointed Curator of Baroda Art Gallery.

DR. ERNST COHN-WIENER

Appointed Curator Art Gallery Baroda

Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener who has been now appointed curator of the Baroda Art Gallery has studied in Berlin University, under some of the best German professors, archaeology History of Art and Philosophy. He has obtained the doctorate of Heidleberg University. Interviewed he said:

"In January 1908 I was appointed lecturer at the Humbeldt Hochschule, Berlin, the oldest and greatest German Popular University. Since 1919 I was head of the Art Department, 1926 I was elected chairman of the lecturers and afterwards re-elected every year, thus becoming really the head of the Institute. As such I brought it to a state of great prosperity. At that time we had more than 80 lecturers, 250 lecture series every term and issued more than 40,000 lecture tickets. My lectures about History of Art and History of Civilisations were extremely well attended. I delivered also many lectures at the Berlin Wireless. In travels through the most important art-countries I became acquainted with all great works of art of all periods. I visited some of these countries several times.

France in all its parts, Italy with Sicily (very often) Austria, Tschechoslovakia, Russia, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Palestine. My most important research expeditions were through Western Turkestan, I discovered there a great number of so far unknown Islamic buildings and published them for the first time in my work "Turan."

Moreover, I published a great number of books. The most important are: "Evolution of the styles in Art," in 3 Editions; "The Applied Art of the East"; "Asia: An Introduction into the Art of the East" and many others. I am collaborator of the Survey of Persian Art, published by the Oxford University Press, Oxford.

In June 1933 I was dismissed at Berlin only for racial reasons. I was not a member of any political party and not connected with politics at all.

In December 1933 I was invited by the Royal Asiatic Society at London to deliver a lecture on my reseach work in Central Asia. I lectured in the February at the India Society and in March at the London University, School of Oriental Studies. Now I am appointed to Baroda as a curator of the Picture Gallery, which certainly is the most important gallery of Western Art in Asia and possesses an unexpected number of masterpieces. I would be very glad to satisfy the inhabitants of such an ancient and important country as India."

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN MUSIC

What Sound Technique Could Do To Extend Its Appeal

(By "TIBICEN")

No apology, I think, is necessary for the heading of this little article because a series of crises have overtaken along with things of purely materialist social import, those affecting the aesthetic cultural life, in recent years, and the situation thus created raises various possibilities of development in the nearest future.

A MODERN PHENOMENON

The future, moreover, of music is fused with the present which is threatened with the reaction of this 'period of transition' and it would be worthwhile to notice the probable effects on music of this tremendous change. To begin with, the process makes itself felt in two distinct phenomena:—an increased interest in, and propagation of, music are in evidence with a deplorable fall-off in the standards of quality while the latest technique in what may be described as an excellent medium of musical culture opens up a new world of possibilities. In other words, there is a cheapening of music going on while the opportunity is offered of capturing the subtle spirit of musical creation with the aid of mechanical contrivance.

MUSIC AND THE MACHINE

Indian, like any other, music will flounder between these two processes, and, one hopes for one's love of Indian music, it will ultimately save itself as at has always done. As regards vulgarisation, it is difficult to see how much as we may deprecate it, it could be prevented when the only alternative offered is snobbism in which we liberally indulge. The cheapness of the human mind calls for cheap music and the demand is bound to be on the increase as industrialisation affects the entire tempo of mass existence. Taste, again, justifies itself: it exists or it does not. And, in any case, what does it matters. Yet disk or sound recording profoundly affects taste in as much as it stabilises and carries to millions of living and even unborn humanity what might have remained the ephemeral glories of one of the noblest of the arts, A gramophone disk or the sound-tinctured celluloid could not only revolutionise the conditions of supply in musical performance but educate taste on an unthought of scale. Art can, and actually does, exploit these media for its purposes in most civilised countries: and its achievement can only be characterised as phenomenal.

MUSICIANS AND THE SCREEN

In India, however, the entire situation is complicated by the bias against and the suspicion of these mechanical media. Nor is it mere prejudice at least in the case of the gramophone disk, as very few real artists could bring themselves to submit to its demands and its impossible limitations. The classic "raga" music is practically impossible to record as its whole spirit remain beyond the limitations of time imposed by the machine: but the sound film is another proposition. It is, therefore, really a pity that the sound enterprise should neglect the opportunities offered to it of making sound films of good Indian music. One notices already as in the case of the cinematographic art in America and Europe, generally, in its earlier stages of development, the music artists are being seduced by the screen: but this is done more out of the urge of economic necessity on the artists' side than the artistic for the musicians are, at best, of the second class and their role is fundamentally subsidiary and unimportant from a purely musical viewpoint. Its quality, too, one may say, is quite dubious.

THE DEFENCE REACTION

The position in which the Indian music finds itself is quite peculiar. Like practically every cultural activity that has a certain integrity about it, that is supported by a brilliant tradition with a spontaneity and wealth of accumulated refinement, it is hedged in on every side by what may be described as the defences against the onslaught of changing reality. In its highest representation it is invulnerable to any and every alien influence: it is classic and pure. Anyone familiar with the methods of learning music in this country would discover in them not an obscuratism that is vulgarly attributed to it but, more or less, such characteristics as are discernible in all learning of art in modern times. To guard and regard music as a difficult art demanding infinite patience, devotion and labour is merely stressing an artistic idealism; and how far such a view is justifiable could be seen in the work of those musicians whose remarkable virtuosity is the result of their devotion to their art extending over a life time.

TRADITION IN ART

Nor is Indian music, as is popularly believed, based on mechanical principles: no plastic art that is genuine is, in the world. All art, indeed, whatever media it might employ, is dynamic both in its conception and expression. It must be vital and significant in order to live. Indian music is no exception to this. What is mistaken for its hypertrophy is its classic technique which certainly is indispensable as the five steps, pirouettes and fours 'de lairs' are indispensable for the Russian ballet and it is interesting to note, in this connection that the modernist development in the ballet which its exponents like Fokine, Nijinsky, Stravinsky and others made possible, has the background of classic tradition. Indian music, on the other hand, offers a much wider scope for artistic individuality and the creative element. The laws of rhythm are immutable: they demand a discipline and perfection that are essential for the very existence of art as art. But, however rigid, they never impede creative work so that the artist, and not his medium, is always supreme. Thus, too, are 'schools' founded in our pure "ustadic" music and they are almost 'stylised' so that the pupil of any one of them expresses certain common idiocyncracies without betraying his (or her) personality.

CASE FOR RECORDING

To cite a familiar example, the 'house' of Khan Sahib Alladiyakhan is well-known for its wealth of repertory of "ragas," The great artist is acknowledged by competent critics as a master whose achievement represents the highest expression of traditional Indian music and it is rather sad to think that his art will pass away without leaving a sign of its greatness except in the work of his pupil like Srimati Keshar Kerkar and his son Khan Saheb Manjikhan. Neither of course could approach the master in sheer virtuosity although the latter could recognise in the work of each the definite characteristic mannerism and the whole style of his school. From a purely aesthetic and lay viewpoint, Keshar's music possesses a lyricistic charm, with that sense of dignity and calm, a certain grandeur inseparable from all great music, which are in each of their elements, the distinguishing marks of the Master's School. Manjikhan's certainty reveals most of these qualities but its effect, one must say, is not the same. If one may judge this by the concert he gave at the Bombay Musical Circle Mejlis he gave a perfect exhibition of the technique of his father's school and the ordinarily rare "ragas" he sang constitute the main individuality of that school. Such a display of musical wealth deserves to be preserved into a permanent record if only because of its profound artistic and cultural value.

Syt. S. L. Haldankar will preside today at the third annual gathering of Maharastra Art Association.

A WORLD EXHIBITION OF ART

Arrangements have been completed for a gigantic exhibition of art to take place next November in the Forum of Rockefeller Center. New York, under the sponsorship of the Antique and Decorative Arts League. Important dealers in all parts of the world have been asked to assemble their finest pieces, and notable items in private collections have been promised.

Similar annual exhibitions have been common in Europe for years, but this is the first comprehensive world exhibition in the history of U. S.

One of the major attractions is expected to be the showing of complete paneled rooms with leading wood-carvers of England, France and other European countries represented by rooms ranging from the earliest periods to the vast splendour of the eighteenth century, when these interiors undoubtedly reached their richest development.

Tapestries, furniture, silverware porcelains, paintings, Persian and Indian miniatures, delicate French bibelots and carvings in jade and semi-precious stones will be included.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A very stout man and a very thin man had been having an argument until, both becoming very angry, they descended to personalities.

"From the look of you anyone would think there had been a famine," cried the stout man.

"Yes, and one glance at you would convince anyone that you had caused it," retorted the thin man.

* * * *

They were discussing winter sports.

"By the way," said the young bachelor, "can you tell me why the word 'skis' is pronounced 'she'?"

His much-married friend gave a cynical smile.

"Yes," he said. "Probably it's because a novice never knows what they are going to do next."

* * * *

The inspector had put the pupils through a stiff examination, in which they had given every satisfaction. Then he proceeded to ask a few questions.

"Can you finish this proverb?" he asked of a diminutive youngster. "People who live in glass houses—"

Bewilderment was expressed in the child's face, but after a short interval he answered:

"People who live in glass houses can't 'ave a barf."

* * * *

The young woman was troubled with a boil on her knee which got so bad that she thought it necessary to call in a doctor. She had formed a dislike for the family doctor, so her father suggested several others, and finally said he would call in the man with the homoeopathic case who passed the house every day.

They kept a look-out for him, and when he came along he was called in. The young woman modestly showed him the disabled member.

The little man looked at it and said, "Why, that's pretty bad."

"Well," said the sufferer, "what must I do?"

"If I were you I'd send for a doctor. I'm a piano tuner."

* * * *

Jones was nothing if not gallant, but, unfortunately, he always said the wrong thing, and was, therefore, constantly getting himself into hot water.

One day Jones was among the number of guests who were being entertained to dinner at the Brown's. It was a known fact that Mrs. Brown was the same age as her husband, but she went to great lengths to conceal it.

During the meal the conversation turned to the question of ages.

"By the way, Mr. Jones" said Mrs. Brown, gushingly, "my husband is just fifty, you know. You would hardly credit that there is ten years difference in our ages."

"Impossible," interposed Jones "I'm sure you look quite as young as he does."

"That girl has never been kissed she swears."

"I don't blame her for swearing."

* * * *

"I thought of giving my uncle a hundred cigars like these. Can you think of anything he would like better?"

"Yes, fifty."

* * * *

X: "You'll ruin your stomach, my good man, drinking that stuff."

Y: "'Sall right, 'sall right. It won't show with my coat on."

* * * *

"This radio is a wonderful means of reaching the public."

"It has its disadvantages," continued Senator Sorghum "If you happen to say something you want to take back next day, there isn't a chance to come out and say the interview was garbled."

* * * *

At one golf course there had been some talk of standardizing tips to caddies, and one day the secretary explained his ideas to a group of members.

"We feel," he said, "that a caddie should not receive a tip of more than one shilling and sixpence per round. You'll all agree that's reasonable."

They did agree, all except one Scotsman who, looking up with an expression of innocence, said, "Excuse me, Mr. Secretary, but what is a tip?"

* * * *

A fluttery blonde, pretty, blueeyed, in a small car, got mixed up in the traffic and drove right past the policeman's upraised hand. The policeman motioned her into the kerb and went over to her car.

"Didn't you see me hold up my hand?" he asked.

"No," she said, with a baby stare, and shook her golden curls meekly.

He gazed at her a long moment, not angrily, just reproachfully.

"Well," he said at last, "I reckon I might just as well go home."

* * * *

"When I was a lad," continued the millionaire, who was telling his feyyow-members at their annual dinner some of his troubles in early life,' "I walked to Devonshire. I found a job and, after five years' hard work, managed to save enough to buy a bicyle."

There was a gasp of astonishment.

"Not long after this," began the other afresh, "I got a letter from home. Mother was very in. So I jumped on my bicycle and rode to London, just in time to hear the doctor say that Devon air was the only thing would save mother."

His audience gasped.

"You didn't take her back?" they said.

"No," replied the millionaire, "I dragged the old bike into the room, let the wind out of the tyres, and mother's alive to-day."

* * * *

The maid had been hinting that she did not think much of service, and this, in conjunction with the nightly appearance of a rather sheepish-looking young man, caused her mistress some apprehension.

"Martha, is it possible you are thinking of getting married?" said her mistress.

"Yes, ma'ma," admitted Martha.

"Not to that young fellow who has been calling on you lately?"

"Yes, ma'am, he's the one."

"But you've only known him a few weeks."

"Two months come Thursday," corrected Martha.

"Do you think that is long enough to know a man before taking such an important step?"

"Well," answered Martha, "it isn't as if he was some new fellow. A girl I know was engaged to him for quite a long time."

* * * *

"Are you sure you did nothing to annoy your husband?" asked the magistrate of the woman who was charging her husband with assault.

"Nothing at all," she returned, decidedly.

"Nothing at all?" demanded the husband's lawyer.

"I never in my life did anything to annoy him."

"Did you hit him on the head with a frying-pan?"

"Yes; but——"

"And pour boiling water over him and push him down the stair"

"Yes; I did."

"And you said you'd nothing to annoy him!" exclaimed the lawyer, triumphantly.

"The wasn't done to annoy him," returned the woman, hotly; "that was done to pay him out for making love to the redheaded woman next door."

Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol has been invited to preside at a meeting to be held in Bombay on June 25 at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohmed.

"What is a molecule?" asked the teacher.

"A molecule," said John, "is something so small that it can't be seen, even through a microbe."

* * * *

First Bum.—"I'm looking for the President of this railroad."

Second Bum.—"Well, you don't expect to find him here, do you?"

First Bum.—"Oh, I don't know. I'm on his track."

* * * *

Two club members were discussing a third, who was rumoured to be on the verge of bankruptcy. "By the way," asked A, "what's his line of business?" "Well," said B "he was in the meat trade up to a few days ago, but now he's in the soup."

* * * *

When the doctor arrived, he found the patient in tears. "Cheer up, my good man," he said, "you'll pull through all right."

"It isn't that, doctor," groaned the patient, "but just think of the money I've spent buying apples to keep you away."

* * * *

The successful man was exhorting his boy to follow his example.

"When I was a boy," he said, "I went out to America, I started work in a store on dol. 2 a week. In four years' time I owned the store"

"Ah," replied the boy, "you couldn't do that now. They have cash registers."

* * * *

The office boy in the stock exchange telephone box was asked to ring up a certain number, and, as it not infrequently happens, he got the wrong one. "Mr. Woolf here," came the reply.

"Who?" said the boy.

"Woolf," replied the wrong number.

"Well, who's afraid of you?" asked the boy.

* * * *

Friend—Why have you given the general such a peculiar pose?

Sculptor—You see, it was started as an equestrian statue and then the committee found they couldn't afford the horse.

* * * *

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?" asked a man of the other.

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck," replied his friend. 'She asked me if I had any prospects."

"Why didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did. Geraldine's my aunt now."

* * * *

At an all-in wrestling contest the main about was between a giant Cossak and a Scots champion.

The M. C. announced the Cossack first, and on to stage strode the giant figure, clad, not in the usual dressing-gown, but in a resplendent brass-buttoned general's-cum-commissionaire's red overcoat. As soon as he was on the stage he raised his hand aloft in salute.

It was an effective entry, but it was speedily spoiled by a loud voice from the gallery shouting "Taxi!"

It was near the end of the third round, and Battling Ginsburg, was hammering away for all he was worth. The bell rang, but the Hebrew paid no attention.

It was then that the referee came between the boxers and, tapping Ginsburg on the shoulder, yelled; "Time!"

"Look, look!" laughed the Hebrew, still jabbing right and left "Just ven he sees me getting the best of the fight, he vants me to tell him vot time it is!"

Among The Card-Sharpers

Man Who Lost Everything Gives Vivid Glimpses Into West-End Gambling Dens

The luxurious Mayfair gaming house, or "spieler," is more than a figment of the imagination of the novelist; at rare intervals one reads of a police raid and court proceedings. Mr. Dare Phillips, described as "a well-known gambler," claims to have been the proprietor of one in "Stacked Cards" (Lane) a falcon crime book dealing with card-sharpers and confidence tricksters, writes the reviewr in "John O'London's Weekly."

It was a beautiful house owned by a very aristocratic landlord in Groswenor Crescent, he declares. For the "chemin de fer" table alone he paid £150. The gaming room was fitted with a bar and buffet; there was also a restaurant, where meals were provided free after 3 a.m. Within a week of opening he was visited by an international card-sharper, who offered him £500 on the spot to be allowed to play there. Mr. Phillips refused, because he was resolved to run a "straight" house modelled on the lines of the Sporting Club at Monte Carlo.

£5,000 LOST IN AN EVENING.

Rent, together with staff salaries and refreshments, cost him from £75 to £80 a night. The special kind of "chemmy" shoes which he provided cost £20 each. But play, which began at ten in the evening and continued until four or five in the morning, was for big stakes. Some of his clients "did not seem to mind if they lost £4,000 or £5,000 in an evening." His 'cagnot,' or percentage, showed a good profit on high play. During the year he conducted this house only one cheque turned out to be "dud," and that for a trifling amount.

The big gamblers came late, and asked for counters to the value of £500 or £1,000, simply signing a chit for them. At the end of the evening they would give him an open cheque for the amount of the counters they had drawn. Two-thirds of the clients were of this category—"the most select and exclusive that I have ever seen regularly playing anywhere." Nearly every one was in evening dress: the women "wore gowns that would have put the Hollywood creations to naught, and their display of jewellery was positively dazzling."

One American patron, he says, won £3,800 in three-quarters of an hour from another whom he had brought along. He taxed the winner as to why he had proposed a game for such stakes, and was told that the loser was his keenest business competitor in Kansas City, and had beaten him out of three big contracts the previous year. "This game had been one of revenge for his business losses, and having won, he now felt perfectly satisfied."

RAIDED BY THE POLICE.

Mr. Phillips says he has taken as much as £1,100 in the 'cagnot' in one evening; as a general rule he did not take less than £250 to £350. One of his servants unwittingly helped in his ultimate downfall; she became friendly with a man and entertained him in the kitchen, not knowing he was a detective. Mr. Phillips was directly betrayed, however, by a woman patron, whose cheques he refused to cash at the special request of her husbands who could no longer stand her losses. "You will be sorry for this," she warned him. One Saturday evening, the two handsome doors leading into the gamingroom were flung open unceremoniously with a startling 'swish,' and, looking up in surprise, we found ourselves confronted by a number of grim, plainclothes men.

For a second, there was a petrified silence, and then pandemonium broke loose. One woman shrieked. Another fainted. Men began to run about like caged animals looking for an escape, and above the tumult a stern voice rang out—

"Ladies and gentlemen, please do not remove or touch any of the counters on the table. We are police officers."

Mr. Phillips was fined £500; the clients were bound over. When the police raided the place they found over £3,500 worth of counters on the table. Subsequently the night editor of a Sunday newspaper told him; "We knew all about the trouble that was coming to you fourteen days before the police broke in." The woman had sold him advance information.

PLAYING FOR EVERYTHING.

In Galveston, Texas, Mr. Phillips witnessed a feud between two gamblers, Redfern and Carruthers, who played poker for heavy stakes. Redfern continually taunted the other for being a "rotten sportsman." One day he said to Carruthers;—

"We'll play for everything we've got in the world, and go on playing until either you or I have lost everything we've got, with the exception of just sufficient money to enable us to buy a railroad ticket out of town."

The game was played in Houston. Caruthers lost about 50,000 dollars after playing for the first twelve hours without a break. On the second evening he had lost all his ready money before midnight. By one o'clock he had lost his realizable securities. An hour later all he had left in the world was his house in San Francisco which Redfern valued at 15,000 dollars, offering to play 1,50 000 against it. Caruthers drew four kings, and seemed certain of winning. Redfern laid down "four aces." The following day a newspaper paragraph informed us that a man named Carruthers, travelling from Galveston to San Francisco, had shot himself in the train. I suppose he had not the courage to confront his wife with the terrible tale of his madness.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Mr. Phillips says he suspected that Redfern's good fortune could not be entirely due to superior play. Subsequently it transpired that he was one of the clevest card-sharpers in the States. He was hunted from pillar to post, and ultimately was found dead in a cheap hotel on the east side of New York. He had taken poison.

Mr. Phillips's style is anything but literary, and some of his stories are tall; but he displays an intimate knowledge of tricksters and their little ways and presents them like a good showman. Card-players should find his disclosures entertaining.

Shrimant Pratapsheth, the well-known philanthrophist and founder of the Institute of Philosophy at Amalner, has donated Rs. 1,000 towards the Ramdas Swami Shrine fund and Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a hall to be named after Ramdas, over Rs 50,000 have already been collected for the renovation of the Ramdas Shrine at Jamb.

WHO WINS THE ASHES?

By K. V. H.

The fight for "Ashes" between England and Australia this year, promises to be very interesting and there is no wonder that the attention of the entire Cricket world is centred towards the coming Tests. The interest is heightened, for the happenings of the past are still fresh in the minds of all and one looks askance and asks for himself whether there will be repetition of the same. The controversy regarding body-line bowling is not dead and its embers are still smouldering. Larwood, the inveterate champion of the cult of body-line bowling, clings to it like a leach and is not prepared to abandon it. Many more followers of Jardine may like to claim it as their birth right. But let us hope that nothing untoward will happen and the Tests will be played in the true spirit of sport.

Let us now judge the combatants. Judging the composition of the Australian group, it can be said that it is composed of stalwart batsmen who can be relied upon in any match. The foremost of them is Bradman. These dare-devil batsmen have set the opponents athinking, when in action. What a sigh of relief the opponents give when Bradman is out! Of late, after his brilliant performance in the first match of this tour in England, he was found to be off colour, but his recent magnificent performance against Middlesex, when Ponsford and Woodful went for duck, only proves that he is the man of the moment. To dislodge such a batsman will require the taxing of brain of the best English bowler. Next follows Ponsford, the veteran. His unbeaten innings against Cambridge and M.C.C. depict him in true perspective. McCabe, the all rounder, is scoring consistently and has got centuries to his credit and as such he can be safely relied upon. Woodful, Chipperfield, Darling, Brown and Kippax are going strong. Oldfield is not only the safe man behind the wickets, but he is also reliable rungetter. With such a stolid batting side much can be expected from the Australians.

Turning to the Australian bowling, it can be said that it is not as it ought to be, though Grimmet proves invariably deadly on the English wicket. No doubt, the Australian attack is varied, but the brunt of it will fall on Grimmet, Oreilly and Wall. McCabe, Ebbling, Darling and Fleetwood Smith may shine, but none can be too sanguine about them.

On the English side, Hindren, Paynter, Nawab of Pataudi and Wyatt are in form. The possible first pair on English side will be of Wyatt and Sutcliffe. It is told that Larwood will not participate in the 1st Test and so Voce, the speed-merchant, will be in action. Nichols or Clarke (of Ceylon fame) will also be donning the flannels along with Verity. Perhaps Larwood may take the field as the 11th hour surprise. Whatever happens, it seems that the Australians are prepared to meet any combination.

Judging all the material that is at present available, the odds are in favour of the Australians and if the cricket is played as cricket and not as battle, there will be no wonder if the Australians recover the ashes.

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THE ATTAR OF ROSES

By SHEIKH IFTEHAR RASOOL.

Had nature confined that royal flower, the rose, to a remote and almost inaccessible region of the earth, instead of lavishing it by the wayside in nearly every country upon the globe, men would travel thousands of miles and brave untold hardships and dangers for a glimpse of its incomparable perfection of colour, form and grace. But lavishly as it is spread at the feet of mankind, nothing can stale its beauty and its charm. In every nation and in every age poets have made it the theme of their loveliest lays. In Persian the romantic fancy of generations of poets linked its name with that of the most enchanting of birds, the shy nightingale, and in their primeval naivete they saw nothing incongruous in making the bird the romantic lover of the blossom, pouring forth its praises under the star-filled skies.

But the supreme among the charms of the rose is its exquisite and haunting fragrance, a fragrance at once delicate and powerful, and so persistent that it may cling for months to a fabric, the page of a book, or the shattered fragment of a vase. Small wonder that the ancients felt the perfume to be the soul of the rose, or that they sought some means of holding it fast when the blight of winter had withered the lovely petals of the flower.

It was sought by various means to accomplish this devout purpose. Layers of petals interspersed with layers of salt and spices—the famous potpourri of our grandmothers and their forebears—was one method. Another was the making of rose water.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF ATTAR

It is not known positively who first discovered the method of extracting from the petals the pure oil or attar of roses—this, by the way, is also known as the otto or roses, but since the late European unpleasantness that word somehow has a disagreeable connotation, so we shall avoid it in this article. This oil, or attar, or essence, is produced by distillation and it was the Arabs who discovered this art and introduced it into Europe. From the annals of history it seems that during the reign of Caliph Mamoun (810 to 817 A.D.) in Persia, the Province of Faristan was required to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 bottles of rose water to the treasury of Bagdad.

Another story runs that it was Nur Jehan who, when betrothed to Jehangir, arranged a fete in his honour to celebrate the festival of New Year. Being minded to show her skill in the womanly arts of the day, she and her maidens prepared for him a gift of rose water. But not content with offering a few flasks, the princess displayed the lavishness of her affection and her wealth by filling with the precious fluid the bed of an artificial stream, which she caused to be made within her luxurious garden. Here as they both walked to take the air, they observed that the surface of the rose water beside whose channel they were strolling, was covered with a delicate oily film. When this was collected and examined the royal couple and their court were enchanted to find that their vials held the very soul of the rose, its essence.

BALKANS—HOME OF MODERN INDUSTRY

But while the rose gardens of Persia and the precious attar distilled from their petals will never fade in our memory, the great bulk of this valuable product is now made in the Balkans. The earth beneath and the air above the sunny slopes of the Balkans contain the elements most fitted to be transformed by nature's alchemy into the miracle of the rose. The soil on these slopes is extremely fertile, being composed chiefly of crumbled syenite. Besides their advantages of sun, soil, and air, these Balkan slopes furnish two other indespensable means for the work of distillation; water and fuel. In the height of the season as far as the eye can reach it is greeted by gorgeous masses of colour from the rich crimson blossom of the Rosa Damascena grown in fields bordered by hedges of white roses, the Rosa Alba. This picturesque arrangement of contrasting colour is not due to any aesthetic sense on the part of the Bulgarian growers, however, it is due, alas! to a very sordid motive. While the white rose is much poorer in perfume than the damask rose, it is richer in the chemical substances called stearoptene, and this substance, as we shall see, facilitates fraud by making it easier to adulterate the final product.

PREPARATION OF ATTAR

The flowers are gathered before they begin to open, just when Aurora is spreading drifts of rose petals upon the sky. In no case does the picking of the flowers continue later than 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, unless the sky be overcast with clouds, since it is of vital importance that they should not be gathered while the heat of the sun is upon them. A properly planted garden, well taken care of, yields about 100 pounds of flowers per day for about three weeks. The roses are carried to some one of the many distilleries in the district as quickly as possible. It is considered imperative to distill them the very day they are gathered, since if kept for even 24 hours the oil is less fine in quality.

Pure, carefully-distilled rose oil is at first colourless, but soon turns yellowish; this, however, applies only to Bulgarian oil; French and Saxon rose oils have a greenish colour.

The genuineness of rose oil is generally judged by its odor, its capacity of congealing, and the manner of its crystallization. The odor is the best test, but requires much experience and especially reliable pure standard samples for comparison. The capacity of congealing at certain conditions of temperature is also a requirement of genuine rose oil, but this property varies greatly and is subject to different influences, so that a fixed standard at which pure rose oil must congeal can not be established. But the quality of rose oil does not rise with its greater capacity to congeal, since only the liquid oxygenated portion is frequent.

ADULTERATION

The chief adulterant used by the Bulgarians is the so-called geranium oil, which is really ginger-grass oil from India taken by way of Arabia to Constantinople, and prepared for adulterating rose oil by treatment with lemon juice and bleaching the sun. The brand is generally made by sprinkling the ginger-grass oil thus prepared upon the rose leaves before distilling. The general characters of this oil are so similar to those of rose oil that detection is very difficult, so that during the distilling time large buyers and exporters of rose oil are forced to pay confidential native agents who constantly move around in the distilling regions and report where distillation has been carried on honestly, and where the ginger-grass oil bottle has been seen. However, the prepared ginger-grass oil is frequently not even distilled with the rose leaves, but simply mixed with the finished rose oil.

Numerous attempts have been made to find a rapid and sure way for the detection of geranium oil in rose oil, but thus far in vain. Attention must also be drawn to the fact that the adulterant is frequently itself adulterated with oil of turpentine before being sold to the distillers of rose oil.

I hear that the attar of roses is now also being made in India, which has a clear and penetrating perfume similar to that of the freshly cut flower. A good sign, indeed, for the home industry.

A typical Russian Church at Harbin, the mixed Russo-Chinese City on the eastern border of Asiatic Russia.

WHY WE NEED SLEEP

Sleep Is Not Merely Rest: It Is Renovation And Repair

"Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care"—It does, but do we know how it does it? Till lately we have known practically nothing about sleep. Though all of us, when we are well, do it every night, we do not learn by experience here, In fact the general experience is that the older we grow the less we sleep, though the more we wish ,to writes Mr. Gerald Heard in the "News Chronicle." Now at last we are beginning to find out a few of sleep's secrets—at least we are beginning to learn why we need sleep, and on the other hand why, when we feel we need sleep most, it eludes us.

Sleep is not merely rest: it is renovation and repair. Experiments carried out with healthy undergraduates showed this odd fact. For the first three hours after falling asleep the metabolism of the body actually increases

It is clear what this means. When the officials and clerks are gone, then the cleaning and repairing staff have to get to work. It has been known for some time that wounds heal quicker if the patient can sleep. It is only after the first three hours or so that the deeper centres of the body, after tidying up the mess we have left, can themselves turn in and rest.

This explains why, though a person may get on for a long time on three or four hours of sleep, in the end he usually finds himself nervously overdrawn. If you take no more than three hours' sleep you are living on loans advanced from your deeper nervous system, and sooner or later you will have to meet the overdraft.

Of course, people do vary in their need of sleep, but probably not nearly as much as we have supposed. It balances out in the end. He who regularly cuts the nightly hours due to sleep will probably be found sooner or later repaying them by days and even weeks a-bed.

DEEP SLEEP.

Research has disclosed another reason why we need so much sleep. Most of us think if we sleep well we sleep all night through "like a log." This is a mistake. A drugged man, a man who has been tortured may sleep with death-like immobility—not the healthy, sound sleeper. It has been found that the usual spell of steady sleep is generally not more than ten minutes.

After that the sleeper shifts himself, alters breathing, comes much nearer to the surface of consciousness, generally turns over. Then once more he switchbacks down into sleep In short, he rocks himself. That is why it is important to sleep in the dark and, even more important, in the quiet. Every light, every murmur is probably attended to.

It has been found that long before the sleeper wakes his muscles will tauten if a light is brought near him. He is beginning to rouse himself long before he knows it. Sound is an even worse disturber. Nature lets us close our eyes but never our ears. We are always ready to notice a suspicious sound. Sleep, therefore, in the still hours is a sleep of a higher quality. In between the semi-rouses we slip deeper. Our ears report "All clear," and for a few minutes we snatch a profounder rest.

It sounds a restless business, but we must remember that Nature's ways of balancing up wear and repair are not ours. The great lung muscles, for instance, and the heart muscles are so made that, as they must always be on the go, they get their rest in between each breath and beat. A narrow margin, but enough.

Why can't we rest in the same economical way The answer probably is that we are so intensely alive. Being fully conscious all the day is a tremendous strain and we pay for it by blacking out all the night—or at least if we were really good business men with our bodies we should pay these essential debts night by night as they fall due.

It is clear, then, that sleep is an essential, and that brings us to the second question which research is beginning to answer: Why, if we so need sleep, does sleep so often escape us? If we need air, we breathe. If we need sleep, why shouldn't we be able so close our eyes as we open our lungs and let nature do the rest?

Some people can, and the study of them and of animals has shown why so many of us can't. "Sleep is an act of attention." You have got to shift your attention. With animals and some men nature seems to do that for them. They know how to attend to her orders and submit. They do not cling to being awake. But "brain workers" have taught themselves to interfere—never to submit to Nature without asking why, or at least becoming self-conscious about it. That kind of attention is fatal.

Think how you are riding a bicycle and, at least when you are learning, you will probably tumble off. Think how you are remembering a long poem, and the tongue stammers, or the fingering of a piano passage, and the fingers stumble. This is an illustration of what some psychologists have called the Law of Reversed Effort. The more you think about trying the less you can do the trick.

Our minds to-day are trained more and more to analyse everything. We are always trying, as we say, to follow a line of thought. That frame of mind is fatal to sleep. You must as it were, dilate the mind, see things largely—a little out of focus—before sleep will come. That analytic attention has quite extraordinary power of keeping us awake.

This, then, seems the reason why we sleep so badly. We have so little control over our minds that we cannot stop them thinking; we can't switch over, declutch. We keep on saying, "Oh, how I wish I could sleep," but really we prefer to go on thinking.

SHIFT YOUR ATTENTION.

So a few hints on how to sleep, or rather, how to avoid keeping oneself awake, may help. "The first thing is attention: learn to shift that." It is half the battle. That is the truth behind watching the sheep go through the hedge and the other pictorial tricks for overcoming sleepness-ness.

But do not count them with a limit of, say, 100. If you do your mind says, "What! 50 already gone and I'm still wide awake!" At the century it says with self-congratulatory triumph, "There, I knew——" It has really been looking forward to being still awake at the 100! A far better way is to pay attention to the background of your thought. Nearly all the while, behind your reasonable thoughts, there is passing a stream of thought-pictures, if you will notice them. Look at that easy, aimless procession. In a few minutes it has drawn you in and you are asleep.

Another help is not mental but bodily, and so perhaps more helpful in this age of education when we find it so much easier to do things with our bodies than with our minds. "Change your breathing." Listen to a sleeping person. His breathing, when loud enough to be heard, is the opposite of conscious breathing. When you are very conscious of your breathing, when you are nervous, you hear the breath drawn in, not the breath sent out. It is the sleeper's breathing out that you hear. A snore is only a very successful breathing out. But all deep-sleep breathing is a sort of reversed gasp.

Try it next time you sleep badly. Don't dash at it. Gradually change over from noticing your breathing-in to attending to your breathing-out. Don't be too interested. Pay also a little casual attention (the attention of a lazy person in a garden to birds skimming over a pond) to those vague, inconsequent pictures which are passing through the back of your mind.

You will have amstered the are of shifting attention. You will be asleep before you know it.

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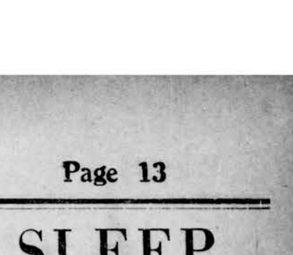

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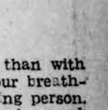

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Health And Hygiene

Oklahoma Busy Sterilizing "Incurables"

Medical Authorities Order Operations For Sixteen After Obtaining Relatives' Consent

Wanda wore her purple dress for the occasion—a formal affair to which she had been invited by the State of Oklahoma. She was a little nervous, of course, over her debut fidgeting with her bracelets and rolling chewing gum from one side of her mouth to the other.

But she wasn't at all startled or indignant when another member of the party said she ought to be sterilized. He was Dr. D. W. Griffin, superintendent of the Central State Hospital at Norman a meticulous dresser, benign-looking behind his spectacles, fond of flowers and children and as solicitous as a priest where the welfare and feelings of his patients are concerned. He said—and Dr. J. L. Day, staff physician, agreed with him—that Wanda had been an imbecile from birth, twenty-three years ago, that her mental age now was that of a five-year-old child, and that she was subject to epileptic fits. Sterilization, both doctors said, would be better for Wanda and better for the State of Oklahoma.

HEARINGS ARE HELD.

"It's all right with me, if I can go home to mother after it's all over," spoke up Wanda. Doctor Griffin, who has been superintendent of the hospital for twenty-four years and is an acknowledged authority on mental ailments, assured her that she could go home immediately after convalescence. That would require about a week. After the operation, said Doctor Griffin, Wanda "could be of some help to her parents, but in her present condition she would be an easy prey to underworld forces."

It was the first sterilization ordered by Oklahoma's State Board of Affairs, functioning under the State's drastic eugenics law of 1933. During the hearings at Norman the operation was ordered for fifteen women and one man. Consent of the patients and of their relatives had been obtained, the authorities reported. They ran into one protest, however—that of a girl who said she wanted to "get married and raise a family." From Norman the State Board of Affairs was to go this week to McAlester Penitentiary, to hold hearings for convicts whose continued delinquencies suggests that their records should end with them.

The hearings at Norman were held in the office of Doctor Griffin, a little room fifteen feet by sixteen feet square. Medical pictures hung on the walls above the metal bookcases in which were the doctor's medical books. On the top of the wooden flat-top desk some one had placed a vase of flowers to relieve the somber atmosphere of the room. The patients were brought in singly None of them, said Doctor Griffin understood the testimony. They sat duly through the proceedings, staring vacantly at the doctors and the representatives of the law.

PRESS SHUT OUT.

News-reel and news-picture photographers asked permission to record the momentous hearings, but Doctor Griffin said he would have no "horse-play," and they were denied admittance.

"All of the patients are incurable," Doctor Griffin testified. "However, they will be able to perform simple duties in their homes and lead happy lives There is no reason to confine them in an institution once they are sterilized. But if they were to be turned loose without this precaution, they might easily become the prey of outside influences and bear any number of children afflicted with the same mental disorders."

It is estimated that 3,000 State charges may be recommended for sterilization when the heads of all institutions concerned with their care have reported. One man was operated on in 1932, before the amended law came into effect.

This law, passed with the cordial approval of Gov. William H. Murray, provides for sterilization of hopelessly-insane patients, habitual criminals and other State wards who might become permanent charges on the community.

The Oklahoma law designates as habitual criminals convicts serving a third or subsequent term. Prisoners at the State Penitentiary were reported to be in a turmoil at the news that the Board of Affairs was to hold a hearing there.

CONSTITUTIONALITY CHALLENGED.

Sterilization, as a means to eliminate criminality and imbecility, is now legal in twenty-seven States and Georgia is considering it. Its constitutionality has been challenged in several cases, but, in a famous appeal from Virginia the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the law. Recent reports show that thousands of people have undergone the operation by legal order. In California, alone 10,000 men and women have been sterilized. A sterilization law went into effect in Germany on January 1. It was aimed at the elimination of inheritable diseases whose victims would be likely to become charges upon society and a menace to its well-being.

This stringent method of eliminating vice, disease, poverty and congenial idiocy has met with opposition by organized religion, especially by the Catholic Church, which holds that it is contrary to divine and natural law.—"Literary Digest."

IN QUEST OF PURE VITAMINS

American Scientist Praises Carrots And Spinach

Eat your carrots and spinach and you won't catch colds, grippe or other diseases. So says Professor Harry N. Holmes, of the chemistry division of Oberlin College, Ohio, who has spent much time in research to isolate vitamin A as a pure chemical for use as a disease preventive.

When people eat these vegetables and other greens they believe they are eating vitamin A—which is resistance-building. While this is not technically so, Holmes said, it amounts generally to the same thing. Really, they are deriving the benefit from a chemical called carotene, which is converted by animal body (man, cow or chicken) into vitamin A.

However, where the physical condition is not in proper working order the system may not be properly making the chemical change of the carotene into the vitamin A. Therefore, the professor says, this vitamin must be taken already prepared by the well-known cod and hali-but in the form of the liver oils of these fish. The fish, apparently in the proper physical condition, have produced the vitamin A, contained in halibut and codliver oils.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Professor Holmes, working at the laboratories in Oberlin, has prepared a concentrate which, he says, seems to be the most potent yet made anywhere. It is a pale yellow oil very unstable in air and light, which offer great difficulties to the chemist.

Great work in the isolation of this vitamin is going on, he said, in the laboratories of Professor Karer at Zurich, and of Professor Drumond at the University of London.

Professor Holmes begins with halibutliver oil in his effort to isolate the wary vitamin, since halibut liver is by far the richest source known.

In connection with the vitamin A tests, a Boston scientist made tests with two groups of factory workers, during four winter months. His records show that of 125 workers who took a tablespoon of cod liver oil daily, and 125 workers who didn't the nontakers lost twice as many days' work due to illness.

TO CONSULT FRENCH SAVANTS.

Professor Holmes, has come abroad to visit various laboratories in France and will call at the Sorbonne, Pasteur Institute and the College de France laboratories.

And if you don't like the taste of codliver oil, he said, certain companies are putting out capsules no larger than a pea. "One a day is better than the proverbial apple" he said.

NOVEL HEADACHE CURE

Blowing Bubbles Through Spine

Blowing bubbles through the spine into the head to cure a headache to-day was recently described by Dr. Wilder Penfield of Montreal before 500 Ohio and Pennsylvania physicians attending a county medical society meeting.

The headache for which the bubbles of air are used is a serious type, caused by adhesion of the brain's outer membrane to the skull, following a head injury. Air is introduced by means of a spinal puncture, and the patient so manipulated that air bubbles rise into the space between the brain and the skull, breaking the adhesions.

A pen and ink sketch of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, by "Radha", the well-known cartoonist.

"Agreed To Exchange Wives"

Strange Story Told Of Officers In Divorce Suit

Allegations that two R.A.F. officers had agreed to exchange wives were made and denied in a remarkable suit before Mr. Justice Bateson in the Divorce Court, says "The People."

Mrs. Mary Gertrude Wilson, of Harefield-road, Uxbridge, sought the dissolution of her marriage to Flight-Lieutenant George Clarence Wilson, a stores officer, stationed at Felixstowe and living at Newbury-road, Ipswich, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Olga Joyce Harrison, the wife of Flight-Lieutenant John Symonds Harrison.

Lieutenant Willson and Mrs. Harrison admitted the charge against them, but alleged that Mrs. Wilson had been guilty of connivance and conduct conducing to their adultery, and also that she and Lieutenant Harrison had committed adultery.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Wilson were married at Islington, in 1916 and early in 1931, while living at Lee-on-Solent, they made the acquaintance of Lieutenant and Mrs. Harrison.

Later the Wilsons moved to the R.A.F. married quarters at Military-road, Gosport, where they were next door to the Harrisons.

HOLIDAYS TOGETHER

In the summer of 1931 the two husbands and wives spent holidays together at Hastings and Stoke Rivers, Devon. It was alleged that on these and other occasions Lieutenant Wilson and Mrs. Harrison occupied the same bedroom.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Harrison asserted that this was part of an arrangement between them all that they should exchange husbands and wives and that in pursuance of it Lieutenant Harrison and Mrs. Wilson also slept together.

Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Harrison, on oath, denied the allegations regarding the interchange and denied that they had ever committed adultery.

Mrs. Harrison now lives at Belvedere road, Ipswich, and her husband is stationed at Grantham.

The judge said that he did not believe anything Wrong had taken place between Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Harrison.

He granted Mrs Wilson a decree nisi with custody of the younger child, and dismissed Mr. Harrison from the suit with costs.

(Continued from Col. 7)

in that the life of the householder rather than that of the ascetic is praised; and in the great emphasis laid upon the moral side of religious. On the other hand, elements of mysticism appear; the doctrines of 'dharma' and 'sansara' and the conception of 'maya' are held; the 'guru' remains important; and it is insisted that release brings union with God, or rather absorption, in which individuality is lost, Nanak retained the whole Hindu pantheon.

KABIR.

Although Nanak founded the religion of the Sikhs, a movement persecuted by Aurangzeb and later absorbed into Hinduism, still his predecessor, Kabir, is the better representative of the popular synthesis of the two religions. His influence is more widely diffused and more potent. His best utterances are probably the loftiest work in the Hindi language; and hundreds of his couplets have laid hold of the common heart of Hindusthan. He is the widest known and the most influential of all the medieval saints of the north, and his sententious, religious and devotional verses are still the common property of all the villages of Northern India.

Kabir became both a Bhakta through Ramananda and a Pir through a Sufi and, although he was severe on both in his utterances and was much persecuted, he was claimed by both communities.

Farquhar's words may be transcribed: In the life of Kabir the two religions mingled. The strongest elements of each laid hold of him and formed his thought, the Sufi conviction that all ordinary religions are but forms dictating his general attitude to the two faiths. The groundwork of his system of beliefs is Hindu; for he accepts transmigration and Karma, and thus stands within the circle of Indian rather than Islamic thought. A further catalogue of Hindu ideas might be compiled—Brahman, Maya, Lila, release, detachment, cessation from works, "He is I."—but most of these coincide or almost coincide with Sufi conception; so that a number of them may be regarded as common ground. On the other hand, he denounces idolatry as foolish, false and wrong, declares Divine incarnation impossible and laughs at the forms of asceticism as silly practices. Here Islam rules. Kabir belonged to two religious communities, and so it came about when he died at Magha that his body was claimed by both Muslims and Hindus. According to the "Bhakta Mala" religionists of both groups desired to dispose of the body according to their own distinctive rites. At the end of a dispute over the body, when they lifted the cloth which covered it they found only a heap of fragrant flowers, 'khusbudar phul." These were divided between the two parties. Musalmans buried theirs at Maghar; the Hindus took their portion to Benares, where they burned them. Hence we have a tomb of Kabir at Maghar and a shrine at Kabir Chaura, in Benares.

The popular synthesis in religion in Northern India has been illustrated by the worship of saints of diverse religious origin by the masses of both comunities; by the application of names characteristic of two faiths to the same saint regardless of his origin; by wandering ascetics taking on names identified with both cultures; by Muslims in Hindu ascetic orders; and by men teaching a composite faith emphasizing the cardinal points in the two religions from which it is derived, men claimed by both communities even unto death and burial.—"Searchlight."

Synthesis Of Islam And Hinduism

Medieval Saints Who Were Venerated By Masses Of Both Communities

In the religious life of medieval India we find an interesting popular synthesis of Islamic and Hindu elements. This is especially noteworthy in the attitude of the ordinary man of both faiths towards saints of either Muslim or of Hindu origin, writes Mr. George W. Griggs in "Searchlight".

Khwaja Khizr (M), for example, a saint of Islam, is worshipped by Hindus who use, in addition to his primary name, both Raja Kidar (H) and Pir Bhadr (H). He is a water godling, patron saint of boatmen and protector of travellers. His emblem is the fish, which is a sort of totem of the Shiah Muslims and was the crest of the late royal family of Oudh. In some places fertility rites are associated with him in certain festivals. He is worshiped in connection with the digging of wells. Strangely, many cycles of legends involving Alexander, Elisha, Noah, Tammuz, Adonis and Moses have gathered around Khwaja Khizr. Crooke says:—"His cult is in the main an attempt by means of magic to pass away the sins or evils which menace his worshippers. This is effected by launching in a river little boats, each provided with a light and offerings."

Another example of this kind is that of Sakhi Sarwar Sultan (M), whose tomb is at Nigaha in the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab. His shrine is the resort of the afflicted and of barren women of both faiths.

Then there is the saint Ghazi Miyan (M), (Sayyid Salar Masa'ud), of Bahraich in the United Provinces, for whom an annual fair is held which is attended by multitude of Hindus and Muslims.

GUGA PIR.

Perhaps the most famous saint of the lower classes in Northern India is Guga (H): now a snake godling, known as Guga Pir or Zahra Pir (M). Although originally Hindu, he became a Musalman in order that he might enter the bowels of the earth to reach the ruler of the serpent world. He is intimately associated with the famous Yogi Gorakhnath. The annual festival which is held for him during the rainy season is known as the Chhariya Mela. This fair is named after the Chhari or flagstaff which is carried in his name. Among the things necessary for this worship is the flag which consists of a bamboo twenty or thirty feet in length surmounted by a circle of peacock feathers and decorated with fans and flags and cocoanuts done up in cloth. Men, called Zahra Pir's "horses" carry the flags. Sometimes these "horses" are Yogis, often Musalman Yogis.

There is an interesting group of five saints, the Panch or Pach Pir, which is worshipped in Northern India almost as a unit. While the five who make up the group vary with locality, the company is always a mixed one, partly of Hindu, partly of Muslim saints.

The shrines of these saints are visited indiscriminately by multitudes of both faiths, seeking for blessings of many kinds.

Baba Farid-ud-Din Shakarganj (M), possessor of the magic and, renowned for his great powers, was associated with ascetics of the Hindu community, particularly with the Yogis.

This relationship introduces us to another phase of the popular synthesis, that in which Yogis widely known bear both Hindu and Muslim names. For example, Gopi Chand (H), the famous prince of Eastern Bengal, who became a Yogi of renown and who is celebrated in legends from Bengal through the Punjab to Sind, lived much in the north and west of India. In Sind he is known as Datar Jamil Shah (M).

MUSLIM YOGIS.

On the other hand, Muslims under the influence of great ascetic entered the ranks of the Yogis, and continued to be both Hindu ascetics and Musalmans. The Jafir Pirs are counted as a division of the Kanphata Yogis as are others known as Pir Jogis. Hindu Yogis do not eat with these ascetics.

A note of rivalry may be found in the zeal with which both Hindus and Muslims have insisted upon possessing the bodies of the same dead saints for disposal by burial or cremation. The Daryapanth is a division of the Kanphata Yogis with many members in Sind and with establishments at Makbad, Kohat and Quetta, beyond the Indus. Their sacred seat is at Uderolal in Sind, at the tomb of an infant who transformed himself into an armed bowman and emerged from the Indus to rebuke the Muslim, Md. Yusuf of Totta. He is known as Uderolal (H), Dulanlal (H), Amarlal (H), Zinda Pir (M) and Darya Shah (M.) At his shrine in Uderolal a lamp is kept burning perpetually and at the new moon he is worshipped at the river, or near water with rice, sugarcandy, spices, fruit and lighted lamps. About 50,000 attend the annual religious feast at this place. He left the world by disappearing into the ground. There was a dispute between Hindus and Muslims as to the disposal of his body by cremation or burial. He re-appeared and commanded them to use both methods. Consequently there are both a tomb and a temple at the place.

A well known disciple of Bharthari was Ratannath of Peshawar. This yogi belongs to a group who do not wear the usual insignia of their sect. He is held in high esteem by Musalmans. Ratannath is famous for having created a boy out of dirt from off his body. This boy was afterwards known as Kayanath (H) and as Qaimtud Din (M). When Kayanath died, both Musalmans and Hindus claimed his body; but it disappeared, only the clothes remaining. Hindus built a Samadhi for him and Muslims a tomb.

These reports remind one of the legend describing the dispute over the body of Kabir.

NANAK.

The most notable of all the aspects of this popular synthesis is to be found in the careers of Kabir and Nanak. The latter was indebted to the former. In the main Nanak's religious convictions were same as those of Kabir. His views may be briefly summarized after the account of Doctor Farquhar. Nanak had associated with numerous teachers both Hindu and Muslim, acquainted with Persian, Hindi and Panjabi and was familiar with the writing of the Sufis. He wandered all over North India proclaiming his doctrines. For him Islam and Hinduism were two paths, there being but one God. The influence of Islam may be seen in his belief in one eternal, spiritual God to be worshipped from the heart and not with images; in his position that men of all castes and races could know and love God;

(Continued in Col 4 & 5).

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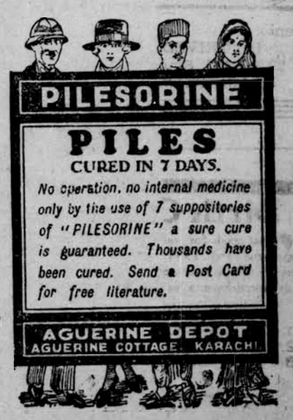
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World Of Science

UNIVERSE EXPANDING AT TREMENDOUS SPEED

Its Outer Boundaries Are Moving Away From Centre At 186,000 Miles A Second

The physical universe has a diameter of 6,000,000,000 light-years. It is a finite sphere which probably is expanding with tremendous speed, so that it becomes larger and emptier each moment. Its outer boundaries are moving away from the center at the speed of light, or approximately 186,000 miles a second.

These breath-taking estimates were made before the National Academy of Sciences at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C., by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, of Mr. Wilson Observatory. They represent the latest estimates of the size and formation of the universe, based on the insight into the heavens obtained with the use of the 100-inch Hooker reflecting telescope, at Mr. Wilson, the largest instrument of its kind in the world. The new estimates expand by many times all previous calculations, and are of such magnitude that it is completely impossible for finite minds fully to comprehend them.

For instance, light travels at approximately 186,000 miles a second, or, roughly, six million miles in a year. It reaches us from the surface of the moon in about two seconds, requires only eight minutes to come from the sun, traverses the solar system clear out to the distant orbit of Pluto in a matter of hours, and reaches us from the nearest star in approximately four years.

It crosses the diameter of our galaxy (the Milky Way) in nearly 100,000 years, and requires about the same length of time to reach us from the nearest "island universe," the Lesser Magellanic Cloud.

It comes from the farthest object visible with the naked eye, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, in 900,000 years.

The Lesser Magellanic Cloud and the Great Nebula are relatively close neighbuors of our own galaxy. Reaching beyond them, the 100-inch telescope at Mr. Wilson can make objects photographically visible which are as many as 300,000,000 light-years in space, or more than 300 times as far as the farthest object visible to the unaided eye. In that distance, said Doctor Hubble, at least 100,000,000 star clouds, each as large as our galaxy, can be discerned. They are distributed fairly evenly through space, apparently in all directions. Each of the nebulae thus seen (tho many are so far away that the separate stars can not be distinguished by present-day telescopes) contains nearly 80,000,000 times as much matter as our sun, which is an average-sized star.

All on the nebulae are in motion, and with singular unifmity the motion seems to be away from the general direction of our galaxy. The farther the galaxy, the faster it is moving. If at one time, estimated at 2,000,000,000 years ago, all of the matter in the universe was crammed together in the region of space which we now occupy, and an explosion then occurred to drive the galaxies outward, this assumption would come close to fitting the observed facts.

VELOCITY OF GALAXIES.

But what an explosion it must have been! Doctor Hubble, who probably has seen and studied more of the universe than any other person, finds that nearby galaxies are moving at relatively slow velocities, while the speed of the others increases proportionately to their distance from the earth. At distances of 300,000,000 light-years they are going at velocities of 30,000 to 40,000 miles a second, or approximately one-fifth the velocity of light.

From this consideration Doctor Hubble derives his estimate of the total diameter of the universe. The Einstein Theory holds that matter can not travel faster than light; therefore the boundary of our universe must lie at the point where the acceleration of the outer galaxies reaches that velocity.

If the observed rates of increase for distance in the visible part of the universe hold for the rest of it, this limit lies at approximately 6,000,000,000 light-years—or did 300,000,000 years ago when the light with which the farthest visible nebulae are observed left them on its journey to the earth. In Doctor Hubble's opinion the universe probably is much larger now than then, and, also, emptier, for, if the theory of the expanding universe is true, the expansion has continued, and will continue at the speed of light indefinitely. In the ten seconds or so required to read this paragraph the universe has expanded 1,860,000 miles!

Despite the gigantic number of stars (30,000,000 times an estimated total of 500,000,000,000,000 nebulae) the universe is emptier than the finest vacumm ever made in a laboratory. There is so much space between stars and nebulae that the total amount of matter is only one gram in each unit of of space represented by the numeral 1 followed by thirty zeros.

"This may be visualized," Doctor Hubble told the Academy, "as corresponding to a grain of sand in each volume of space equal to the volume of the earth."

Estimates of the speed of distant nebulae are based on the so-called red shift of the spectrum—a movement of all spectrum lines toward the red. The farther the nebulae, the greater this shift. This has been interpreted as meaning that they are rushing away from us, thus giving the effect of increasing the wavelength of the light they emit. It may be, on the other hand, that this shift is due to a "tiring" of light as it comes to us through these vast abysses of space, or that it is an illusion due to some other factor not yet discovered.

The projected 200-inch telescope, now being made for the California Institute of Technology, probably will increase the radius of the visible universe by three or four times, or to nearly 1,200,000,000 light-years. When it has been put into service, four years hence, new facts may be revealed which will prove definitely or disprove present estimates of the size of the universe.—"Literary Digest."

MOTHER LOVE AMONG ANIMALS

Terrier "Adopts" Child's Doll

These are two true stories of how mother-love moves animals.

A wire-haired fox terrier at Darwen, Lanes, lost her two puppies by death.

As some sort of compensation she took possession of a black celluloid doll belonging to a child of her master, which she keeps in her kennel with a marked display of affection.

A black wild rabbit young and terrified, was found caught in a rabbit gin by a Lancells (North Cornwall) farmer, who let it loose into the field again.

A few days later, the farmyard cat caught the little creature, brought it home alive and cared for it as though it had been a kitten, washing, feeding and nursing it. The rabbit has now become a tame household pet.—"The People."

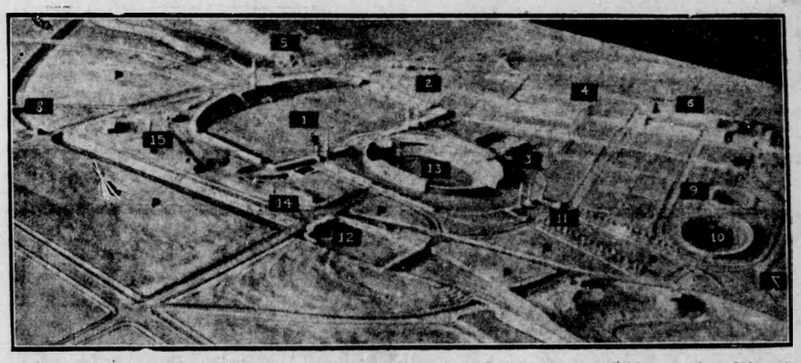
BRISTOL'S CHILD GAMBLERS

½d. Car Number "Sweeps"

The gambling intinct runs strongly in the children of the Bristol district. According to the report of the Temperance and Social Welfare Committee of the Bristol Methodist district, the children organise sweep-stakes on motor-car numbers.

The report, which is the result of a year's survey, states that it is the custom in one district for children to gather on country roads to gamble on the number of the first passing car by making a "pool" of a half-penny each. The children then number themselves from nought to nine and the child whose number corresponds with the last figure on the car's identification plate takes the "pool."

BERLIN OLYMPIAD 1936



The above map of the Stadium and surrounding grounds gives a good idea of the elaborate character of the plans which the International Olympic Committee is putting into execution with the utmost possible despatch with a view to make the Berlin Olympiad of 1936 an unqualified success.

1. ASSEMBLY GROUND (24.7 acres) with Hitler Tower 200 ft. high. Parade of Nations assembles here on opening day. Facilities for 400,000 participants and spectators, used for national meetings and training.

2. GIRLS DORMITORY of the German Sportforum, room for 120 girls. In front of the Dormitory ladies' training field, ladies' tennis courts and large dancing ring.

3. SWIMMING STADIUM 50 m. long, 20 m. wide, special diving pool. On both sides grand stands with a seating capacity of 10,000. Dressing rooms, refreshmentroom and pressroom. Scene of the Swimming Events. North of it a special swimming lake for daily training.

4. TRAINING FIELDS. Two 400 m. tracks on both sides of the Graditzer Allee, with facilities for jumping and throwing. On the Eastern and Western side training fields for association football, handball and hockey.

5. OPEN AIR STAGE seating capacity of 20,000. Four stages. Used for musical performances and festivals, also can be used for sport event, as boxing matches etc. During the Games for festivals.

6. SPORTFORUM with 6 gymnasia, 1 indoor swimming pool (15 x 33 m.), 1 outdoor pool with special diving and water polo divisions, large auditorium (seating capacity 1500). The Sportforum serves for the Olympic Fencing Competitions: Outdoor, between the buildings, loams for sword; in the large gymnasium (seating capacity 1300) loams for foil and sabre.

9. TENNIS STADIUM. Seating capacity 10,000. To be constructed if tennis included in Olympic Programme. On the West side tennis courts and 8 training fields for association football, used as parking areas during the Game. The pools serve as training pools for the various teams. East of the Forum: Dormitory for 600 men (round building), and dining rooms. During the Games restrooms for competitors.

7. STATION STADION Berlin subway with special exit to the Olympic Stadium.

8. STATION PICHELSBERG fast elevated electric trains.

10. CYCLING TRACK 400 m. Seating capacity 15,000. To be constructed if a cycling stadium is not built near the Berlin Fair Grounds. Olympic Auditorium for wrestling, boxing and gymnastics, also hall for Olympic Art Exhibition in Fair Grounds.

11. MAIN ENTRANCE to the Olympic Stadium. Route from the city, via Adolf Hitler Place, Reichsstrasse, Schwarzburg-Allee.

12. STATION STADION fast elevated electric trains. Special exit Olympic Stadium.

13. OLYMPIC STADIUM 400 m. track, football field, broad and high jump, shotput, etc. Main entrance to the stadium field from the West, with exit to the Paradeforming ground. Two tunnels to the stadium field and Sportforum. Seating capacity 100,000 (63,000 permanent seats, 37,000 standing places).

14. MAIN RESTAURANT and recreation park.

15. EQUESTRIAN STADIUM with grand stand for 7000 spectators and stables for 100 horses.

P Parking Areas for 10,000 cars.

NEW TRACES OF PREHISTORIC MEN

Fossil Remains Found In Palestine

The finding of fossil remains of Neanderthal man in Palestine and of a new race of men in Java, not far from the spot where the Java man, most ancient of prehistoric men, was found, was reported by Professor George Grant MacCurdy, archaeologist of Yale University and director of the American School of Prehistoric Research.

The Palestine Neanderthal man, estimated to have lived about 60,000 years ago, very closely resembles the Neanderthal man of Europe, Dr. MacCurdy stated. The finds, made in a cave a few miles south of Haifa, known as the Valley of the Caves, showed that Palestine was a link in the anthropological chain connecting Asia, Africa and Europe.

The first of thsee Palestine Neanderthal men was found in 1931, Dr. MacCurdy said, eight more were discovered in 1932 and one more in 1933.

The specimen of the new race of men found in Java was found in 1931 in a Mid-Pleistocene deposit on the banks of Solo River, only about ten kilometers from the spot where, in 1891, Dubois found Pithecanthropus, or Java man. The new race has been termed "homo soloensis" and is supposed to be a link between the Pekin man (sinanthropus) and the living primitive Australians.

Some of the objects found in the cave in Palestine, Dr. MacCurdy said, dated back to the Mindel-Riss Interglacial Epoch, which began about 300,000 years ago and lasted about 200,000 years.

* * * *

80,000 pictures a second have been "shot" by a remarkable super-speed movie camera patented in Germany. At this rate the rebound of a raindrop is rendered as pain as the bounce of a tennis ball.

* * * *

An artificial eye invented by Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, a New Jersey research engineer, possesses an "electrical memory" which automatically records the objects as its rays discover them. So penetrating is this instrument, called the icontiscope, that it is held capable of seeing the germs of the common cold.

POWER BY WIRELESS

Nicola Tesla Claims He Can Broadcast Energy

Nicola Tesla, the noted electrical pioneer, claims to have perfected a system of transmitting electrical energy by wireless, and predicts a revolution of transport through this means, says the New York correspondent of the "British United Press."

Tesla has more than 100 electrical devices and improvements to his name, was a co-worker with Edison and was putting electricity on the industrial map more than 40 years ago, in Paris and other European cities.

When power can be transmitted by wireless without loss and to any distance, aeroplanes will be able to fly without the hampering weight of engines, crossing the Atlantic or Pacific on electricity supplied from shore.

Explorers at the Poles will be able to "tune in" power, from thousands of miles off, to light their lamps or cook their food.

"I have perfected an entirely new principle in power transmission," says Tesla. "My device is capable of transmitting energy, practically without loss, to any distance whatsoever."

Tesla declares that he could have no difficulty in finding a syndicate to launch the enterprise, but all wanted to float companies and sell shares to the public.

"To this I will never consent," he adds.

SILVER FROM FILMS

Thirteen hundred pounds of silver have just been smelted in the heart of Hollywood. The precious metal was obtained at the quarterly reclaiming operations at one of the leading studios. It is computed that £4,000 worth of silver is reclaimed every year from old films. Silver plays an important part in the making of pictures, for the emulsion with which the film is coated is composed largely of silver nitrate.

The worn-out film is put into a chemical bath which dissolves the photographic emulsion from the celluloid base. Filtering and cleaning result in a deposit of pure silver. The transparent celluloid film itself is then disposed of to merchants who make a business of boiling it down into crude celluloid again, when it is used for the manufacture of combs, toys, and various household articles.

"LAWRENCE OF ARABIA IS DEAD"

I Have No Interest In Arabian War, Says AirCraftman Shaw

BRITISH MYSTERY MAN COMPLAINS HE IS BANNED FROM EVERY COUNTRY BECAUSE OF ESPIONAGE SUSPICION

To-night I interviewed the ghost of Lawrence of Arabia. A fair-haired, grim-jawed man, Aircraftman Shaw, living near here in modest lodgings, told me in 50 minutes of his bitter disillusionment and his resolve that Lawrence of Arabia is dead and that his memory shall, so far as he is able, never be resurrected, (write Mr. J. M. Pughe, special correspondent of the "News Chronicle" from Southampton in mail week).

This quiet, cultured man sat on his bed and told me that the spectre of Lawrence of Arabia has haunted him, followed him relentlessly for 15 years, made him a pariah of the nations of the world.

"No country will have me," he said. "France, Germany, Turkey, all of them refuse me a passport visa. I have been deported from India and sacked from the Air Force because of my fame—no, call it infamy or notoriety.

"I am banned from every country in the world because I am supposed to be a secret service agent. I am nothing of the kind, and I never have been. Next year I leave the Air Force. I do not want to, but I cannot sign on for another 20 years—I am too old. The Air Force would not have me. It is still a young man's game.

"I WILL NOT WRITE."

What I am going to do after that I do not know. I do not intend to soil my hands by writing sensational stories of my alleged exploits during the war. I have only done it once and simply because there have to be official records; but apart from that one omission I think my hands are comparatively clean."

Aircraftman Shaw smiled wanly and he looked at his hands. They were soiled. They were the hands of a mechanic, greasy, dirty.

"No reputable firm," he went on, "will have me because of my reputation. I will not entertain any offer from any firm that wants to make capital out of my reputation."

I had called on Aircraftman Shaw to ask him his views on the situation in Arabia, where the two Arab Kings, the powerful Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen, are at war.

"I am not interested in Arabia," he said bluntly. "I do not know anything about the situation in Arabia. I am 15 years behind the times. I have not been there for 15 years, in spite of reports to the contrary.

"As a matter of fact I am in the Air Force, and I cannot even if I could or would write a line about Arabia. King's Regulations definitely forbid it. I was nine months in Arabia and I do not know anything about Arabia to-day. Though probably I know a little more than the average man who has been there only nine days or so."

"In any case what is all the bother about?"

ADEN IS SAFE—

"What about Aden?" I asked. Mr. Shaw bluntly replied:

"Aden is safe. When I was at the Colonial Office I put Aden in the care of cars and aeroplanes. What use would be an army? No use at all. One only has to dig it out. It is always the same.

"I know nothing of the Imam of Yemen beyond the fact that he or his family has been there for a thousand years. I do not know Ibn Saud. I have never known him, never met him. I have no interest in Arabia to-day. I happen to be interested only in aeroplanes and in boats."

Aircraftman Shaw has been for months working at Mr. Scott Paine's British Power Boat Works at Hythe. There he has been carrying out tests on behalf of the Air Ministry. "I am in the Air Force," Aircraftman Shaw explained, "because I cannot afford an aeroplane. I don't think I will ever be able to. The Air Force provides me with the opportunity of working with machines that cost fortunes."

I asked this strange, young-old man why he had not risen from the ranks. "Because," he said, quietly, "officers only fly the machines. We in the ranks make them and run them, and I am interested in machines, not money or rank."

MOST BITTER MAN.

Aircraftman Shaw is the most bitter man I have ever met. He is the great unfathomable anomaly. His eyes have a strange sadness that lingers behind the cynical smile that is so often on his lips. Yet he denies that he is unhappy.

"I am not unhappy," he retorted, when I suggested that he was.

"I have a good job", he said. "I like my work on aeroplanes, power boats, machines. It is an ordinary man's job. It gives me pleasure. There is no mystery about me. I am just an ordinary man trying to earn his living in the way that he likes. The mystery is fictitious. I want to be left alone, not hounded from pillar to post, not forced to leave my lodgings because I am supposed to be a notorious character. I want to be left alone."

Lawrence of Arabia is dead. Only the ghost remains. Aircraftman Shaw will soon be no more. His identity will merge in that of a quiet, scholarly man, the unknown owner of a small Dorset cottage, who, if he would sacrifice his conscience, could earn tens of thousands of pounds with his pen.

STERILISATION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

British Health Ministry Gives Lead

The Mental Hospital Committee of the London County Council decided in mid week by a majority to recommend the Council to permit mental defectives in its institutions to offer themselves voluntarily for sterilisation to be carried out.

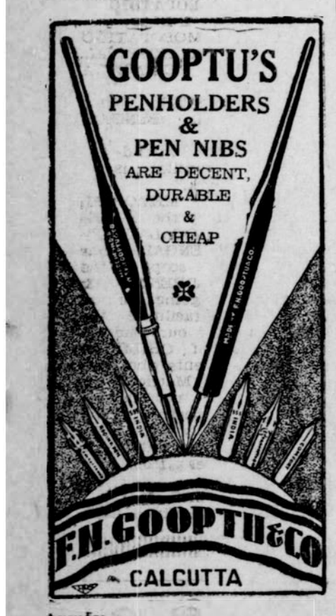
The decision was reached following consideration of the recommendation made in the report of the Ministry of Health Departmental Committee.

It is understood, says the "News Chronicle" that the proposal is that sterlisation shall be applied only to those patients who are likely again to be able to take their places in the community after leaving institutions and to transmit the defects from which they are suffering.

A member of the committee said that the decision was left to a free vote of the committee.

A Labour member proposed the approval of the Departmental Committee report, and a Municipal Reform member seconded.

The voting, he said was: For, 23 against 11.



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HOARE "NOT GUILTY" OF CHURCHILL'S CHARGE

COMMONS COMMITTEE REPORT

No Breach Of Privilege By India Secretary

MODY MISSION & NEW CHAPTER

Derby Dinner Talks Found To Be Baseless

LONDON, June 8.

After sixteen meetings presided over by the Prime Minister the Committee of Privileges unanimously found that Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lord Derby committed no breach of privilege.

"Your Committee unanimously report that no breach of privilege was committed by Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby," concludes the twenty-one page report of the Privileges Committee submitted to the House of Commons.

The report reviews the history of the trade relations between Lancashire and India, and the special position of Lord Derby who has for many years identified himself with Lancashire's interests, and after reviewing the evidence says:

"The Committee are satisfied that neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor Lord Derby so behaved that they should be held to have tampered with witnesses, or attempted improperly to alter the evidence given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other bodies associated with it."

The advice of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby was sought by the Chamber. The Committee were unanimous that the advice never took the form of pressure, intimidation or interference with the freedom of the Chamber or other bodies to express their own opinions. What was called pressure was no more than advice and persuasion.

The Committee considered all these matters carefully, weighed the language and precedents relating to breach of privilege. They further directed attention to the two considerations which seem of crucial importance; first, that there was not even an allegation or suspicion of corruption or of any appeal direct or indirect to greed and fear.

FUNCTION OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

Secondly, the function of the Joint Committee is to advise Parliament on questions of legislative policy, and to that end to listen

Sir Samuel Hoare.

to the opinion of such witnesses as can assist the inquiry, and not to exercise jurisdiction or determine any issue of fact or law affecting the rights, property, conduct or character of any person.

In the light of these considerations, the Committee are unanimous that no breach of privilege was committed.

Lord Derby.

Dealing with the history of Indo-Lancashire relationships, the report points out that there has been a division of opinion on the best means of meeting the situation resulting from the fiscal autonomy convention. Some favoured the "policy of safeguards", involving of limitations on the Government of India's power to raise tariffs against British goods.

HOARE CREATES ALARM.

Others preferred the "policy of goodwill", involving the acceptance of a convention and dealing with the situation by trade agreement. The publication of the White Paper raised a controversy in an acute form.

The report mentions that Sir Samuel Hoare on May 5 last year, wrote intimating the impossibility of the Government including in their Indian constitutional proposals, provisions reserving the power to limit the right of the Indian legislature to impose tariffs on British goods. This intimation succeeded increasing the alarm and dismay already created in Lancashire by the absence of what are regarded as essential safeguards.

EVIDENCE NOT ALTERED.

Mr. Barlow, Acting President

(Continued on page 4)

NO HERESY HUNT BY TORY PARTY

Privileges Committee Report Does Not Alter Churchill's Future

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 9.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent states that the nature of the Privileges Committee's Report was anticipated in political circles; consequently there has been a tendency in some unofficial Conservative quarters to discuss the question of Mr. Churchill's future position in the Conservative Party. Reuter learns, however, that Party leaders will not countenance any heresy hunt and there is no question of the Conservative whip being withdrawn from Mr. Churchill.

There will be no official publication of the evidence before the Committee. Such publication would have to be ordered by a Commons resolution. Government will oppose it if it is proposed and even if Mr. Churchill announces his intention to publish his own evidence. The Leader's of the Party hope that Mr Churchill will allow the Report to disposed of the whole matter.

SATISFACTORY DOCUMENT.

The Report is a thoroughly satisfactory document, declares the "Times" which says that it shows the immense amount of time and trouble taken to elicit the facts of the case which have been treated with proper gravity. Mr. Churchill, whose zeal for "principle and decorum" is unquestionable since his speech, must be the first to rejoice that they have been vindicated so emphatically. The Committee has done well to show conclusively that the Select Committee was not to judicial body. This made it impossible to sustain any pedantic objection to its composition such as Sir Samuel Hoare's double position as Secretary of State and Member of the Select Committee.

The Terms of reference to the Privileges Committee were strictly limited. They were not entitled to answer a number of other question which have been agitating the public mind since April 16, but the House of Commons will not add seriously to the expenditure of time if it probed further, particularly to enquire into the long period between the alleged offence and the discovery. Mr. Churchill seems to have been furnished with a brief comparatively recently; then he devoted himself to investing the disclosure with all the attributes of a bombshell. Why were the sufferers silent so long and who gave the sad secret unsought to Mr. Churchill? What was the source of their mass of evidence? The House of Commons has the duty to be satisfied that Mr. Churchill, who suffered so serious a rebuff in vindicating its honour, has not been the victim of a mere political manoeuvre.

THOROUGH INQUIRY.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the cause of India would have suffered a serious setback if there had been a contradictory verdict. The investigation was thorough. Mr. Churchill's future course is for him to decide. He has the opportunity of pursuing the matter further.

STILL PERPLEXED.

The "Morning Post" says that there is no note of censure on Mr. Churchill nor does it appear that any of his statements is contrary to facts. It appears that a favourable atmosphere was thought more important than essential safeguards, hence Manchester changed its mind. We thought that the City was more hard-headed. We are still perplexed by Mr. Hammersley's statement in the Commons that the evidence was not altered by the advice of the members of the Textile Mission. According to this judgment what was a breach of privilege in 1700, is now a legitimate behaviour.

CHURCHILL JUSTIFIED.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Report fully justifies Mr. Churchill raising the matter, but it is impossible to judge the question fairly as no evidence has been published. The paper regrets that the inquiry could not be held by a body of men with no interests in the political issues involved. The paper endorses Hugh Cecil's observation and declares that over-persuasion is the danger against which the Commons should guard vigilantly.

I. C. S. OFFICER ASSAULTED

Under-trial Prisoner Ecapes After Attacking Him

RANGOON, June 8.

It is a reported from Shwebo that U. Kyan Khine, I. C. S. Sub-Divisional Officer at Kanbalu township, was assaulted on Wednesday by a Burman under-trial prisoner necessitating his removal to Shwebo Civil hospital.

It is stated that about 1 p.m. while U. Kyan Khine was hearing in the Dak bungalow at Tantabin village a case in which Nga Phyaw of Kyichin village was sent up for trial on a charge under Section 100 C. R. P. C. The accused suddenly attacked him with a stick injuring him near the left ear. The accused thereafter escaped.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon Shwebo later visited the scene and brought the injured S. D. O. to the hospital.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ENDS

Compromise Resolution Adopted After Happy Speeches

GENEVA, June 8.

The most stormy conference on record closed in an atmosphere of peace and amity, M. Barthou and M. Litvinoff displaying a quite unexpected compromising spirit.

M. Barthou who himself moved the resolution paid a warm tribute to Great Britain and M. Litvinoff who was not absolutely satisfied refrained from voting.

The General Commission will meet on Monday to appoint two committees, one to discuss the mutual security pacts, the other the question of guarantees.

M. Barthou accepted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's invitation to visit London during the first week of July. The principal delegates will be returning home to-night.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The General Commission was specially convened to deal with the compromise resolution which was adopted after felicitous speeches by Mr. A. Eden, M. Barthou and Mr. Norman Davis.

An earlier message stated:

France, Britain and the United States agreed to a resolution being submtted to the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference regarding the invitation to Germany to return to the conference.

In the afternoon, the Bureau passed the compromise resolution which will be discussed by the General Commission later.

LATER.

The prospect of the continuance of the conference has brightened as a result of the resolution agreed on by the British, French and American delegates, in which it was decided to "continue without delay the investigation already undertaken, without prejudice to any private negotiations in which the Governments may want to enter in order to secure Germany's return.—Reuter.

OWNERS KEEP MUM OVER MERCHANTS' LETTER

BUT HOPES OF TEXTILE PEACE NOT GIVEN UP

Hopes of bringing about an honourable settlement between the Millowners and the Strikers in the near future are still being entertained by the Committee of the Merchants Chamber and the Congress representatives.

Inquiries made, go to show that the Committee of the Merchants' Chamber has written a letter to the Millowners' Association asking for an appointment to discuss with the leading members of the Association the question of settlement. The Committee has not yet received a reply from the Association.

It is also understood that Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and K. F. Nariman have not lost hope. Though they are not prepared to disclose at present what they are doing, towards an amicable settlement, it appears efforts are being made for an early return to normal conditions.

In spite of some members of the Corporation including Mr. Nariman, requesting the Mayor to start a Relief Fund for the Strikers, nothing seems to have come out of it.

The Nationalists are anxiously waiting for the next meeting of the Corporation, which is to be held on June 18, when they expect to raise a storm on the question of the Mayor being silent regarding the Strike in spite of the resolution of the Corporation and the personal suggestions of the members of the Corporation.

GULF WIDENING

The gulf between the two rival sections on the Strike Committee is increasing and leaflets purporting to have been issued by the leaders of the Alwe Khandalker group were distributed in the Mill area on Saturday. The leaflet asked the workers not to follow any instructions of the Strike Committee, till the instructions or exhortations were signed by all the three secretaries.

Yet another mill was thrown open on Saturday, bringing the number of mills kept open to 30. But only 9 mills are working with anything like a full complement, while the other mills are attended by very few workers. The mill that was thrown open was Dhigvijaya Mill.

The Strike Committee, who have decided to direct all their attention towards strengthening the strike have widening the scope of picketing. The following mills were picketed on Saturday:—Shapurji Barucha, Union, Appolo, Mysore and Crown.

No cases of stone throwing or assault on blacklegs were reported on Saturday.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

Kurla Mill Area Quiet

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 9.

The textile strike situation in Kurla is unchanged, the number of operatives attending the Swadeshi Mills to-day has remained practically the same as yesterday.

The mill area is quiet.

STRIKE POSITION

The Secretary of the Mill-owners Association says:—

The improvement in the situation continues, and there are nearly 3,000 more men at work to-day.

MARWARI RELIEF FOR CITY STRIKERS

The Secretary of the Marwari Relief Society, writes:—

On behalf of the Marwari Relief Society one relief has been opened on Thursday in Delisle Road to render help to Mill Strikers.

The arrangements are as follows:—

Only those persons shall be given help in the centre who shall produce white pass for adults and half pink coloured pass for children.

The said passes have been distributed in labourers chawls by Mr. K. E. Nariman through responsible workers of the labour unions. The destribution of passes is still going on. Needy persons can get these passes from the workers of their union.

One pass enables the holder to three days food stuff.

The pass holders should come in the Relief centre between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Mill strikers have been greatly encouraged by this realief.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST RANADIVE

Bombay Labour Leader Pleads Not Guilty

A further charge of abetment under Section 107 I. P. C. was framed on Saturday against B. T. Ranadive who stands charged with Sardesai under Section 124A for publishing and distributing a seditious leaflet.

Mr. Eastley, Public Prosecutor, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and made an application to add a charge of abetment—of publishing a seditious leaflet—against B T. Ranadive, the Labour Leader.

The Magistrate framed a charge to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. A. R Gadkari on behalf of the accused applied for a copy of the charge, which was granted.

BAN LIFTED ON PUNJAB CONGRESS

SIMLA, June 9.

The Punjab Government have issued a notification to-day cancelling the notifications issued under section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in respect of the following associations and places, (1) The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, (2) The Lahore District Congress Committee, (3) The Amritsar District Congress Committee, (4) The Amritsar City Congress Committee, (5) The Sialkot City Congress Committee, (6) The Sialkot District Congress Committee, (7) The Gujranwala City Congress Committee, (8) The Gujranwala District Congress Committee, (9) The Okara (Montgomery) Congress Committee Congress Office in Parimahal in Lahore.—A.P.

GERMAN GIRLS' TERRIBLE PLIGHT

Allege They Were Beaten And Locked Up In House At Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 8.

A story of how two German girls named Ilse Munch and Vera Polley were found confined in a house was related to-day before the City Magistrate.

It appears that on receipt of information to this effect the police searched Meghraj's Chawl this noon and found two girls confined in a house.

When the latter were produced before the City Magistrate the girls expressed inability to speak English, but made a statement in German alleging ill-treatment on the part of the wife of their employer. The girls further alleged that they wanted to seek police aid this morning, but were beaten and confined in a house in Sadar Bazar. They expressed a desire to go to Bombay and see the German Consul there.

For the present the girls have been given shelter in St. Joseph's Convent, and the Magistrate directed the police to look to their comforts, pending further investigation by the police.—A. P.

SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR AMERICA

WASHINGTON, June 8.

A vast scheme of social insurance has been outlined by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress the object being to provide the security of a home and livelihood by means of social insurance.

President Roosevelt pointed out that the Government had already appropriated millions of dollars for housing schemes, while the bill before Congress enabled legislators to stimulate loans for the purpose of modernising old homes, and building new ones.

With reference to the security of livelihood, Mr. Roosevelt hoped to present to the next Congress a national plan covering the development and use of national resources on land, or water, over a long period. This would involve the abandonment of millions of acres of agricultural land replacing them with better land. The funds necessary to provide social insurance should be raised by contributions rather than by an increase in general taxation.

The various states should meet a large part of the management costs leaving the Federal Government the task of investing and safeguarding reserves.—Reuter's Special.

DOUMERGUE ASSUMES DICTATOR'S ROLE

Threatens To Dissolve French Parliament

PARIS, June 8.

A threat to dissolve Parliament, unless the fiscal, constitutional and electorial reforms were passed in reasonable time was made by M. Doumergue when receiving a deputation of disgruntled Radicals.—Reuter.

SIR JAMES KNOTT DEAD

LONDON, June 8.

The death has occurred, of Sir James Knott, formerly Shipowner and Merchant. He founded the Prince Line and was interested in Collieries and other industries.—Reuter.

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